



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND WELFARE
OF DUNFERMLINE

FOR THE YEAR

1957



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BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., J.P.,

Medical Officer of Health

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Staff.

Health Department

- C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital; Administrative Medical Officer, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust; and Medical Superintendent, Bandrum Children's Home.
- ROBERT M. WINK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Depute Medical Officer of Health; Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- DAVID M. CATHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- F. MARGARET ADDLY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. and S.G., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.

CONSULTANTS.

- ROBERT I. STIRLING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.—Orthopædic Clinic.
- C. R. DUNCAN LEEDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.—Eye Clinic.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss C. JOHNSTON.
Miss M. C. HOOD.
Miss L. ROBERTSON.
Miss B. L. CRICHTON.
Miss A. S. MOIR.
Miss H. L. PATERSON.
Miss L. STONELEY.
Miss E. McKEE.
Miss S. YOUNG.
Miss B. B. KNOX.

Miss E. STARK.
Miss H. MITCHELL.
Miss A. E. MITCHELL.
Miss G. M. COWAN.
Miss M. E. THOMAS.
Miss M. M. DUNSIRE.
Mrs. H. W. BOWMAN
(resigned 20/5/57).
Miss E. M. BOW
(appointed 6/5/57).

The above-named are trained nurses and with two exceptions hold the Health Visitor's Certificate.

HOME NURSING AND DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STAFF.

Dunfermline :

Miss M. E. DICKSON.
Miss J. MacGREGOR.
Miss M. ROSS
(appointed 12/12/57).
Miss I. BEATON
(resigned 14/8/57).

Miss P. MacDONALD
(resigned 15/1/57).
Mrs. S. SLATER
S.C.M. Certificate only
(full time from 10/6/57).

Rosyth :

Miss I. W. SINCLAIR.
Miss J. R. G. BROWN
(appointed 12/12/57).

Miss B. McKENZIE
(resigned 2/9/57).

Part-time Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs L. BEVERIDGE.

Mrs E. COX.

The above-named have S.C.M. Certificate only.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs I. FISHLEY, Supervisor.

DAY NURSERIES.

Miss I. FISHER, R.G.N., S.C.M., Matron,
Broomhead and Rosyth Nurseries.

STAFF—HEALTH DEPARTMENT—(Continued).**CLERICAL STAFF.**

Miss J. G. ERSKINE,
Administrative Assistant.
Mrs. S. PRENTICE.
Miss C. CARSTAIRS.
Miss S. BEST
(resigned 15/3/57).
Miss A. MITCHELL.

Miss F. AITKEN.
Miss I. KIMBER.
Miss P. KING.
Miss C. GIBBONS.
Miss E. WILLIAMSON
(appointed 15/4/57).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

WILLIAM ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., Certifying Officer.
ROBERT C. WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., Certifying Officer.
BERTRAM FINNIE, Authorised Officer.
GEORGE K. PLUMMER, Authorised Officer.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Miss MADELINE G. LESLIE, L.D.S., R.C.S.—Dentist.
J. JAMIESON LEASK, L.D.S., R.C.S.—Dentist
(resigned 28/2/57).
Miss ELSIE A. MASON, B.D.S.—Dentist
(appointed 1/10/57).
Miss AGNES B. WHITE, C.S.P.—Physiotherapist.
Miss N. WOOD—Speech Therapist.
Secretary: Miss M. C. McLAREN.

Sanitary Department.

ALEXANDER H. DUNCAN, M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., M.I.T.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.
DONALD MACKAY, Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector and Depute Inspector of Cleansing.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, First Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
WILLIAM K. ELLIS, Second Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
KENNETH N. FRASER, Third Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
PETER K. FRANKLIN, Additional Assistant Sanitary Inspector (resigned 15/1/57).
JOHN DOUGLAS HENDRY, Senior Apprentice.
JOHN HUNTER, Junior Apprentice.
Mrs MARGARET W. DYMOCK, Senior Shorthand/Typist Clerkess.
Mrs. JEAN C. HOTCHKIES, Clerkess.
Miss MARTHA D. MILLER, Junior Shorthand/Typist Clerkess (resigned 22/11/57).
Miss MORAG HARLEY, Clerkess.
Miss MARY S. NICHOLSON, Junior Shorthand/Typist Clerkess (appointed 3/1/58).

Social Services Department.

G. K. PLUMMER, F.I.S.W., Social Services Officer.
BERTRAM FINNIE, First Assistant.
Miss CHRISTIAN REDDIE, Second Assistant (resigned 29/6/57).
Miss ANNE HARPER, Second Assistant (appointed 16/9/57).
FRANCIS J. TAIT, Third Assistant.
Miss AGNES OLIPHANT, Shorthand Typist/Clerkess.
Miss MARION THOMSON, Junior Shorthand Typist/Clerkess.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES.

Miss ELIZABETH BEATTIE, Matron, Davaar.
Miss JEAN SHARP, Matron, Garvock House.
WILLIAM B. C. THOMSON and Mrs. MARGARET THOMSON, Superintendent and Matron, Luscar (resigned 14/1/57).
HENRY T. M. WALLACE and Mrs MARY WALLACE, Superintendent and Matron, Luscar (appointed 31/1/57).
WILLIAM A. MACASKILL and Mrs. CRISSY F. MACASKILL, Superintendent and Matron, Garthdce.

*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the
City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, and to
the Department of Health for Scotland.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report
on the Health and Welfare of Dunfermline.

It is much more than a convention that I avail myself of this
opportunity of expressing thanks to all who co-operated with me in
the work and also for the enthusiasm and ability which they displayed.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

*Carnegie Clinic,
Dunfermline, July 1958.*

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Population	45,215	45,314	45,052	45,193	45,654	46,270
Number of Deaths (corrected)	469	495	466	496	478	479
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution)	10.6	11.8	11.1	11.9	11.3	11.2
Deaths of infants under 1 year	17	28	16	22	24	23
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births	24	41	21	29	30	28
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks	13	12	14	16	18	14
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1000 live births	18	18	19	21	22	17
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	7	7	4	6	2	1
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	8	9	5	7	4	1
Death-rate per 1000 population from pulmonary tuberculosis	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.02
Death-rate per 1000 population from all forms of tuberculosis	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.02
Death-rate per 1000 population from the principal epidemic diseases..	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.0	0.13
Marriage-rate per 1000 population	9.3	8.3	9.4	10.2	9.7	8.9
Number of live births registered (corrected)	716	680	746	768	809	834
Number of still-births registered (corrected)	23	17	20	21	19	17
Live birth-rate per 1000 population,	15.8	15.0	16.6	17.0	17.7	18.0
Illegitimate births per 100 live births,	3.6	5.7	3.8	3.6	4.7	3.7
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still-births)	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2

The Year: A Brief Commentary.

The year showed signs of further improvement in the general health of the people. The indices by which we measure health were favourable.

The general death-rate of 11.2 per thousand was a reasonably low figure. The infantile mortality rate of 28 compares with the previous lowest rate of 21 in 1954, and the neo-natal mortality rate (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) was 17 per thousand live births, which is the lowest on record.

Further progress is recorded in respect of tuberculosis. While the number of notifications of the disease remained static, there was only one death recorded from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving the incredibly low mortality rate of 0.02 per thousand for all forms of the disease, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in Dunfermline.

With regard to the incidence of infectious diseases, the main features may be summarised as follows:—

	No. of Cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1957.	1956.		
Cerebro-spinal fever	6	2	4	—
Dysentery	8	6	2	—
Erysipelas	5	13	—	8
Measles	46	579	—	533
Paratyphoid B. fever	3	—	3	—
Pneumonia, broncho-	55	45	10	—
Pneumonia, influenzal	12	2	10	—
Pneumonia, lobar	61	72	—	11
Poliomyelitis	1	2	—	1
Scarlet fever	23	40	—	17
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	31	30	1	—
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	7	8	—	1
Whooping cough	31	42	—	11
Food poisoning	1	—	1	—

There was a sharp increase in the prevalence of influenzal pneumonia associated with the widespread influenza epidemic which commenced early in September and reached a peak in mid-October, gradually tapering off thereafter till the end of the year, otherwise the incidence of infectious disease was exceptionally low.

During the months of October, November and December, the Asian type influenza vaccine was available for the personal protection of general practitioners, hospital staff, district nurses and other local authority staff who regularly visited the sick at home. Unfortunately the influenza epidemic was past its peak by this time, but nevertheless, personnel of the above priority groups took advantage of the vaccine.

Dunfermline has now been free of diphtheria for ten years. There was a slight falling off in the percentage of children immunised against the disease due to the fact that our efforts were concentrated on vaccination against poliomyelitis, but this has subsequently been remedied.

Poliomyelitis vaccination loomed large in the picture throughout the year. Administratively and practically it consumed much of the time of the Health Department's staff. At the end of the year, 4,184 persons had completed vaccinations.

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis in a non-immunised child occurred within the burgh during the year.

The future of the school clinics gave some cause for anxiety. The announcement that the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust were contemplating withdrawing their financial support for the medical treatment of school children in Dunfermline was a matter of considerable concern not only to ourselves but to the community which has enjoyed for over half a century the incalculable advantages arising from this sphere of the Trust's activities. The Trustees felt that, owing to their diminishing income, they could no longer afford to subsidise this service which cost them over £5,500 per annum.

A meeting was arranged between representatives of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and representatives of Dunfermline Town Council and Fife County Council. Subsequently the Carnegie Trust agreed to maintain a financial interest in the medical treatment side of the

School Medical Service until the end of 1960 in the form of diminishing grants of £3,000 for 1958, £2,000 for 1959 and £1,000 for 1960.

An expanding town such as Dunfermline brings fresh problems year by year, consequently the future holds many tasks, but it may be said of 1957 that it was a satisfactory year during which the people availed themselves of the local authority health and welfare service in full measure, with apparent appreciation and benefit.

ANNUAL REPORT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The population as estimated by the Registrar General to 30th June 1957 was 46,270, being an increase of 616 over the figure for 1956.

Births.—The live births registered after correction for transfers were 834, equivalent to a birth-rate of 18.0 per thousand of population as compared with 17.7 in the preceding year. The rate for Scotland was 19 per thousand population.

It is of interest to compare the figures with those of previous years:—

1926-1930	Average Birth-rate	16.9
1931-1935	Do.	16.3
1936-1940	Do.	15.8
1941-1945	Do.	18.2
1946-1950	Do.	18.3
1951-1955	Do.	16.2
1956	Birth-rate	17.7
1957	Do.	18.0

The number of still-births registered after correction for transfers during the year was 17, giving a rate of 20 per thousand total births. The number of still-births registered for a number of years past, with the corresponding rates per thousand total births, are as follows:—

		Still-births.	Rate per thousand total births.
1941-1945	Average	26	31
1946-1950	Do.	25	29
1951-1955	Do.	21	28
1956	.. .. .	19	23
1957	.. .. .	17	20

Deaths.—The deaths registered after correction for transfers were 479, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 10.4 per thousand population. The death-rate (adjusted for age and sex distribution) was 11.2. The figure of 10.4 compares with 11.9 for Scotland and

11.3 for the large burghs. The following are the figures for preceding years (adjusted for age and sex distribution):—

1926-1930	Average	Death-rate	12.2
1931-1935	Do.		12.3
1936-1940	Do.		12.6
1941-1945	Do.		11.8
1946-1950	Do.		11.4
1951-1955	Do.		11.3
1956	Death-rate		11.3
1957	Do.		11.2

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.—There were 6 deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases. Influenza 5, meningococcal infection 1.

Deaths from Cancer.—The deaths from cancer were 79, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.70 per thousand population as compared with 1.77 for the previous year.

The following are the death-rates from cancer for a number of years:—

1931-1935	Average	1.48
1936-1940	Do.	1.38
1941-1945	Do.	1.49
1946-1950	Do.	1.65
1951-1955	Do.	1.63
1956	Rate	1.77
1957	Do.	1.70

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Maternal Mortality.—The first death over a period of three years is recorded from causes related to pregnancy and child-birth. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.2 per 1,000 total births. The rate for Scotland in 1957 was 0.5. The cause of death was certified as follows:—

Massive pu'lmonary embolus. Thrombosis of iliac veins.

Infantile Mortality.—During 1957 there were 23 deaths among children under 1 year of age as compared with 24 in 1956. The infant mortality rate for the year was 28 per 1,000 live births, which compares with the rate of 29 for Scotland as a whole and 30 for the large burghs during the same period.

The following are the figures for previous years so far as they are available:—

1916-1920	Average	infantile	mortality	rate	85
1921-1925	Do.		do.		79
1926-1930	Do.		do.		67
1931-1935	Do.		do.		58
1936-1940	Do.		do.		59
1941-1945	Do.		do.		57
1946-1950	Do.		do.		42
1951-1955	Do.		do.		30
1956	Infantile	mortality	rate		30
1957	Do.		do.		28

A detailed study of the deaths in this period of life reveals the following facts:—Of the total deaths 14 (61 per cent.) occurred in the neo-natal period, that is during the first four weeks of life, and were due to prematurity 6, birth injuries 2, congenital malformation 1, non-meningococcal meningitis 1, acute pyelonephritis 1, pulmonary hæmorrhage 1, asphyxia (drowning) 1, and bilateral renal infarction 1. The remaining 9 deaths were of infants over four weeks of age and were due to pneumonia 4, asphyxia 2, congenital malformation 1, liver failure 1, and prematurity 1.

A more accurate indication of the mortality associated with birth is obtained by considering the neo-natal deaths and still-births together. The peri-natal rate (combined still-birth and neo-natal death rates per 1,000 total births) is 37.

Expectant Mothers.—Health visitors discover expectant mothers in the course of visits to the homes for other purposes. They satisfy themselves that adequate arrangements have been made for care and supervision and give advice and training in mothercraft.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the women arranged to be confined in the maternity hospital, where the Consultant Obstetrician supervised their ante-natal and post-natal care. General practitioners also referred cases to the Obstetrician for consultation.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.—(a) **Maternity Hospital.**—The ante-natal department of the hospital held seven clinic sessions a week throughout the year. At the ante-natal clinic 635 women made 7,289 attendances, showing an increase of 6 over the figure for the previous year in the number of women attending and a decrease of 68 in the total number of attendances. Blood was taken from all new patients for the Wassermann reaction and Rhesus factor determination.

At the post-natal clinic 617 women made 1,280 attendances, showing a decrease of 7 and 67 respectively.

(b) **District Nurses' Ante-natal Clinic.**—A room in the Carnegie Clinic and a room in the Rosyth Nurses' Home are reserved for the use of the district nurses, where they hold ante-natal sessions for women who are to be confined at home. During the year 144 women made 582 attendances, showing a decrease of 27 and 71 respectively.

Maternity packs are issued from the Health Department on demand for domiciliary confinement. One hundred and eighty-one packs were issued during the year.

During the year there was a total of 623 prescriptions issued at the clinics.

Food and Milk.—A variety of foods were made available in the clinics at concession rates.

The following table shows the quantity of foods supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during the year:—

Food.	Total quantities supplied.
Cow & Gate	8,858 lbs.
Virol	520½ lbs.
Maltoline	79½ lbs.
Farex	295¼ lbs.
Twin Pack (Cereal)	231½ lbs.
Cow & Gate (Cereal)	109½ lbs.
Groats	52 lbs.
Lactagol	42 packets.
Colact	77 lbs.
Rosehip Syrup	1,501 bottles.

The total cost of baby foods purchased during the year was £1,533, 11s. 9d., all of which was recovered.

Welfare Foods.—The main issuing centre is located at the Health Department, Carnegie Clinic, Pilmuir Street. Foods are on issue Mondays to Fridays from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Subsidiary distribution takes place at each of the child welfare clinics during their normal working periods.

Bulk stores are kept at the Health Department and smaller supplies are held at the respective child welfare clinics.

During the year the following welfare foods were distributed:—

National dried milk	18,282 tins.
Cod liver oil	6,820 bottles.
A and D vitamin tablets	2,410 packets.
Orange juice	41,759 bottles.

Compared with the distribution during 1956 there is a reduction in uptake of 6,232 tins of National dried milk. It would appear that other infant foods find more favour and are recommended from institutional quarters. The uptake of cod liver oil showed a decrease of 1,129 bottles; A and D vitamin tablets showed a decrease of 203 packets, and for orange juice there was an additional demand amounting to 188 bottles.

Distribution of welfare foods is undertaken by members of the permanent establishment with only one exception—Rosyth Child Welfare Clinic, where we are indebted to the following members of the Women's Voluntary Services for their assistance:—

Mrs. BENZIE.
Mrs. DOWNES.
Mrs. FOXWORTHY.
Mrs. SMEARDEN.

Voluntary Workers.—A number of ladies regularly give their services as voluntary workers at the child welfare clinics. Their help, particularly with regard to clerical work, is of great assistance to the health visitors and materially lightens their work. It is again a pleasure to express deep gratitude for their loyal and valuable service to the community.

During the year assistance was received from:—

Mrs. ANDERSON	}	At Rosyth Clinic.
Mrs. ARMSTRONG		
Mrs. RENNIE		
Mrs. LAMERTON		
Miss LEADBETTER		
Mrs. ROBB		
Mrs. HARGREAVES	}	At Inglis Street Clinic.
Mrs. MORTON		
Miss ROBERTSON	|	At Ne.hertown Clinic.
Miss B. ROBERTSON		
Mrs. RUTHERFORD		

Day Nurseries.—There are two nurseries situated at Broomhead and Rosyth, providing full day-time care for children up to five years of age for five and a half days per week. Priority of admission is given to children whose mothers are in employment, ill or being confined, where there is illness in other members of the family, or where there are behaviour or functional difficulties with the children themselves. The children are medically inspected at monthly intervals.

The charge is from two and sixpence to five shillings per day according to circumstances.

Broomhead provides accommodation for 62 children and Rosyth for 40 children.

Both nurseries are approved training schools for the Nursery Nurses Certificate and work in conjunction with Fod House Pre-Nursing School. In the course of the year 5 students obtained the certificate.

BROOMHEAD.

Attendances:

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances 2,173

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances 10,196

Receipts, £2,092, 19s. 0d.

ROSYTH.

Attendances:

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances 1,949

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances 4,880

Receipts, £1,145, 14s. 6d.

The attendances at the two nurseries show an increase of 712 over the number for the previous year, and the payment receipts an increase of £12, 11s. 0d.

Treatment Clinics.—The various school clinics also cater for pre-school children, and the number treated during the year is shown in the following tables:—

General Clinic.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Attendances.
Ear, nose and throat	104	122
Eye	18	32
Skin	77	236
Other conditions	180	220
Ultra-violet light	42	651
Orthopaedic	162	772
Defective speech	20	229
Totals	603	2,262

Dental Clinic.

Number of cases 229

Number of attendances 294

Specialist Clinics.—The Specialist clinics attached to the school health service are available to children under school age.

Mr Robert I. Stirling, F.R.C.S., is the consulting Orthopaedic Specialist, and during the year he examined 63 children.

During the year 74 children were seen at the ear, nose and throat clinic under the auspices of Mr. R. B. Lumsden, F.R.C.S. Mr. C. R. Duncan Leeds, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., is the Consultant in charge of the eye clinic. Thirty children were examined, 20 re-examined and 16 children had glasses fitted in the course of the year. The Specialists are available at the following intervals:—Orthopaedic, monthly; ear nose and throat, monthly; eye, weekly.

Routine Examination of Children (1-5 years of age).—The routine medical examination of children (1-5 years of age) continued throughout the year. The system adopted is similar to that pertaining to school medical inspection. Special sessions are held at the various child welfare clinics, the parents are notified, and the children examined by appointment. The scheme meets with a good response.

During the year 71 sessions were held and 939 children were examined. A total of 582 children were discovered to be suffering from some form of defect and appropriate treatment was initiated. Of that number 76 were referred to Specialists. The main defective conditions were pertaining to ear, nose and throat 164, and the skeletal system 227. Once more a remarkable feature was the absence of nutritional defects which numbered only 26.

This scheme has been in existence for five and a half years and is a valuable preventive measure in the detection of early signs of disease before the onset of structural changes, and is now showing a definite effect on the health of the school entrant group, with a diminution of the numbers found to be suffering from remediable defects. The medical officers undertaking the examinations are also the school medical officers and are virtually child health officers responsible for the health both of the pre-school and school child.

Care of Premature Infants.—To ensure the care of premature infants an arrangement has been made to admit women in premature labour as emergencies to the Maternity Hospital whenever possible. If the mother and infant have to remain at home, special equipment for the care of the infant is issued on loan from the Health Department and supervision maintained by the authority's appropriate nursing services.

Dental Care.—There are now two school Dental Officers, and they treated 229 pre-school children who made 294 attendances. Priority was given to the needs of the school population as there was much leeway to be made up owing to so long a period with only one Dental Officer.

Expectant and nursing mothers and young children are referred to dental practitioners of their own choice.

Prevention of Break-up of Families.—As stated in previous reports the problem of prevention of the break-up of families was tackled by increasing the establishment of health visitors by two, an overall increase to enable each health visitor on the staff to deal with her own area.

The aid of the Social Services Officer and Children's Officer is frequently enlisted by the health visitors and *vice versa*.

It is essential that there should be a sufficiency of health visitors so that each in her district has adequate time available for problem and border line families. It is recognised that there is a hard-core of problem families that no one department can deal with alone and to meet this need a Co-ordinating Committee was inaugurated during the year. This comprised of the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Housing Manager, Social Services Officer, Children's Officer and Mental Health Service Officer.

The health visitors made frequent visits to all the problem families in the area.

Four households in which existed general neglect and uncleanness are worthy of mention. A great improvement was recorded due to a happier relationship being established in the home than had previously existed, achieved by a frank discussion and helpful advice on various difficulties. The temporary removal of mentally and physically handicapped children to an institution has helped to relieve strain in some households where tension was progressing to a rift in family life.

One disappointing feature is encountered. Some problem families living in overcrowded conditions who have been given a chance to start afresh in a house of their own with space and modern conveniences have proceeded to sub-let accommodation to persons of their own category and have become overcrowded again. A strenuous effort must be made to prohibit such occurrences.

Children's Homes.—There are no residential nurseries provided by the Town Council under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Under the provisions of the Children Act, a mansion house in the vicinity of Dunfermline named the Martha Frew Children's Home provides approximately 34 places for deprived children.

The medical supervision of the Home is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Department medical staff examine the children prior to admission and attend to their medical needs while resident.

Bandrum Children's Convalescent Home.—By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent of this institution.

Children requiring a period of convalescence are admitted from the various hospitals serving the South-Eastern Scotland Region, from the child welfare and school clinics or by recommendation from their own family doctor. They are all debilitated and ailing from various causes, their chief need being ample rest and quiet, regular hours of sleep, good food, and fresh air.

At the beginning of the year 14 children were in residence and 151 were admitted during the year, making a total of 165 children (93 boys and 72 girls). The average duration of stay was 40 days. The average gain in weight was 3 lbs. 4 ozs.

MIDWIFERY.

One hundred and seventy-eight applications for maternity services were received during the year, which compares with 203 for the previous year. One hundred and eighty confinements were conducted under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, as compared with 175 during 1956. In addition, 17 cases who received ante-natal care from the domiciliary midwives were later removed to hospital for confinement. Three other cases were confined at home, and two were subsequently removed to the Maternity Hospital.

The staff engaged in the service consisted of the equivalent of 2 full-time midwives and the part-time employment of 2 midwives in private practice.

Applicants for this service approach the midwife of their choice, who in turn notifies the Medical Officer of Health as soon as a case is accepted. Record forms are then issued to the midwife, who returns them on completion of the confinement.

The registers, temperature charts, and appliances of all midwives practising within the burgh were inspected and the midwives interviewed by the Obstetrician. Private practising midwives were also supervised by the health visitors.

The district nursing sisters of Dunfermline district conduct ante-natal sessions in a room reserved for the purpose in the Carnegie Clinic; similarly in Rosyth ante-natal sessions are held in the Nurses' Home.

Where housing and social conditions are unsuitable for confinement in the home, women are admitted to the Maternity Hospital. With the improvement in housing conditions, only in three instances was this necessary during the year.

District training for pupil midwives in the Dunfermline Maternity Hospital is undertaken by the senior district nursing sisters, who have been approved as teachers by the Central Midwives' Board. The arrangement makes it possible for the Maternity Hospital to train midwives for Part. II. of the S.C.M. Certificate and is a valuable contribution towards co-ordinating the work of the Local Authority with that of the Hospital Board. During the year 23 students were trained.

All but one of the domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and trilene. One set of gas and air apparatus and two sets of trilene apparatus were in use during the year. Gas and air analgesia was administered by midwives in 32 cases, trilene in 64 cases, and pethidine in 101 cases. The comparable figures for 1956 were 39, 25, and 61.

Two houses are provided by the Town Council for the accommodation of the Dunfermline and Rosyth district nurses respectively.

A motor car is provided for the senior nursing sister of the Dunfermline district; apart from this, transport is obtained by the public services. Taxis are engaged when necessary.

The following table gives details of the work done during the year:—

Total No. of Births, including still-births, notified during the year that is before correction for mother's residence	1,811
(i) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—	
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement ..	105
(b) Doctor engaged and not present at confinement,	73
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	2
(ii) Other domiciliary cases—	
(a) Doctor engaged	—
(b) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	—
(c) Without doctor or midwife	1
(d) All other cases	2
(iii) Cases conducted at Maternity Hospital	1,628

HEALTH VISITING.

The health visitors are general purpose family visitors and their duties are as detailed in previous reports. They undertake the care of mothers and young children, they are the school nurses and tuberculosis nurses, and are playing an ever-increasing part in maintaining the health and well-being of the elderly.

While the approved establishment is twenty-two, this is the first time it has been possible to maintain a staff of seventeen health visitors in continuity throughout the year.

The town is divided into districts equivalent to the number of health visitors. In each district the health visitor attends the appropriate clinics and schools and is available to all age groups. This arrangement prevents duplication of visits to the same home and enables her to obtain a complete knowledge of each family as a unit and thus better able to steer them clear of social difficulties. The whole field of prevention of ill-health, including prevention of mental ill-health, is now within their sphere. Individual health education in the home of persons and families comprises a large part of their work and reliance is placed on this rather than on group education.

The number of people of pensionable age in Dunfermline has shown a marked increase. It has risen from 5,000 to approximately 6,500 at the end of 1957. In consequence the number of elderly persons visited rose from 676 to 1,030, and the total visits rose from 1,273 to 1,870. Adequate visiting by health visitors can do much to maintain the physical and mental health of many elderly people and is important as the link through which both statutory and voluntary services can be set in motion. The Social Services Officer has compiled a list of old people and at the end of the year it contained 1,462 names. Priority in visiting was given to those living alone and to those who were house-bound. The purpose is to discover the people who require help and to spread general information of the help available.

Liaison is very close between the Maternity Hospital, the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Tuberculosis Hospitals. A discharge list of mothers and infants is obtained daily by telephone from the Maternity Hospital and they are visited forthwith. Similarly patients discharged from the Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatoria are visited.

There is no link up of the health visiting services with the General Hospitals (surgical and medical). These hospitals are requested to

notify the Welfare Department of persons over 65 years of age who on discharge appear to be in need of welfare services. It is felt that greater use might be made by the hospitals of the available services. There have been many changes in preventive and social medicine in recent years, and members of hospital staffs who themselves frequently change appear very often to be unaware of many of the functions and duties of local health authority officers and the facilities available.

The General Nursing Council now include preventive and social aspects of disease in their nursing curriculum and members of the Health Department co-operate in the teaching of student nurses. As this scheme matures along with similar instruction given to medical students in the Universities there should be a greater appreciation of the statutory services available. Similarly this applies to the availability of the health visitors to work in co-operation with general medical practitioners, only some of whom ask for assistance in special cases.

The following table is a record of the visits made by health visitors during the year and shows an increase of 773 persons visited over the number for the previous year:—

	No. Visited.	Total Visits.
Expectant mothers	351	721
Children under 1 year of age	1,778	12,599
Children between the age of 1 and 5	3,030	13,782
Tuberculosis cases	342	1,543
Other cases	161	227
Elderly people	1,030	1,870
Totals	6,692	30,742

HOME NURSING.

The establishment for the combined duties of home nursing and midwifery consists of six whole-time nursing sisters and one part-time. The whole-time nurses are affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and reside in two houses provided by the Town Council in Dunfermline and Rosyth respectively.

This establishment is now inadequate to cope with the increasing demands which are being made upon the service. This is further aggravated by shortage of whole-time resident staff, replacements of which seem almost unobtainable. Part-time appointments to breach

the gap, no matter how good can never quite fill the breach, with the result that a burden is thrown upon the permanent resident staff which is frequently more than they can carry.

Several factors contribute to the difficulties. The extension of the town has added considerably to the travelling time. The new Woodmill area of the town is the worst offender in this respect, the long streets have to be traversed from end to end as there are no cross communicating highways or byways.

Then there is the number of elderly persons needing attention and involving heavy lifts, some requiring as many as three visits a day.

Domiciliary midwifery cases, too, are on the increase due to institutional bookings having reached saturation point.

Taking all these factors into consideration it has been recommended that the establishment of district nursing sisters should be increased to a minimum of eight.

The nursing of patients in their own homes is undertaken on the request and under the direction of medical practitioners, and emergency cases undertaken are subject to their subsequent approval.

A close liaison is maintained with the hospitals through the general medical practitioner. Patients discharged from hospital requiring nursing attention relieve to some extent the current pressure on hospital beds. There is no night nursing service, but the former Dunfermline Nursing Association Committee provide from their available funds a night "sitter in" service. During the year 25 cases were thus provided for.

The district nursing sisters attended and made 18,432 visits to patients in their own homes in the course of the year, showing an increase of 1,823 visits over its predecessor. The following table gives details of the work:—

	Patients.					Visits.					
	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Others.	Totals.	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Ante-natal.	Others.	Totals.
Dunfermline	370	59	117	11	557	10,178	1,740	2,082	263	714	14,977
Rosyth... ..	85	26	53	...	164	1,968	646	841	...	...	3,455
Totals ...	455	85	170	11	721	12,146	2,386	2,923	263	714	18,432

The type of nursing has undergone a progressive change in recent years. Two hundred and eighty-six patients were of the age-group sixty-five years and over and 9,125 visits were made to them amounting to 50 per cent. of the total nursing visits of the entire service. An increasing number of old people living independent lives find themselves in difficulty when illness occurs. It is important that they should live in their own homes as long as possible not only for their own morale but also for the relief of pressure on hospital beds. While, as has been indicated, this leads to a heavier type of time consuming nursing, it is only made practical by the efficiency of the domiciliary medical and nursing care and welfare services.

A considerable amount of injection therapy was carried out in the course of the year. A total of 4,164 injections were given, of which insulin accounted for 2,845, streptomycin 931, and others 388.

There is no special provision for the domiciliary nursing of sick children as there appears to be no need for it. Where children require home nursing each nursing sister in her own district is responsible for this.

Medical Loan Depot.—The local branch of the British Red Cross Society maintain within their new premises at 62 New Row a store of selected surgical and medical appliances which are available to the nurses when required.

DOMESTIC HELP.

There has been a slight decrease in the total number of cases assisted, 254 cases as compared with 261 cases in 1956. One hundred and twenty-seven cases were carried forward from the previous year and 166 new applications were received. Two hundred and fifty-four householders were given assistance on account of the following conditions:—Elderly and infirm 151, chronic sick 33, general illness 38, maternity cases 27, and tuberculosis 5. The Supervisor made 1,286 visits. At the end of the year 113 householders were in receipt of the service. During the year the charge was increased from 2s. 6d. per hour to 3s. per hour owing to wage increases and increased costs generally, but this is subject to a reduction in cases where financial circumstances warrant it.

Of the 254 persons who received assistance, 152 paid full rate and of the 102 who paid the minimum charge, 74 received additional allowances from the National Assistance Board to enable them to pay the charge.

When an application is received for a domestic help, the Supervisor visits the home immediately to assess the circumstances, so that a suitable help is detailed for the household in which she is to serve. Much of the success of the service is due to this as it ensures the right person being put in the right place and fosters confidence on both sides from the beginning. It is appreciated that each of the categories of illness requires an individual psychological approach.

As in previous years, most of the help given was in providing care for the elderly. In such cases the help, although given for two hours per day only, is required for an indefinite period and as time goes on the daily hours have to be extended. It is infinitely preferable for their comfort and happiness that the elderly should be retained in their own homes as long as possible.

The work of this band of willing helpers is most impressive and many acts of kindness are performed outwith working hours and in a general way makes a material contribution to the health and welfare of the citizens.

A night "sitter in" service is provided in necessitous cases by Dunfermline Nursing Association Committee, otherwise arrangements are made by the Supervisor.

The following is a table showing the number of cases attended and the domestic helps employed since the inauguration of the service:—

	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Cases	55	121	168	212	239	261	254
Domestic Helps Part-time..	13	25	35	42	46	52	45

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.—Details of vaccination notified during the year are as follows:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.
Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th to 10th day ..	585	49
Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction (5th to 7th day)	3	10
Reaction greatest at 2nd to 3rd day	1	36
No local reaction	26	11
Totals	615	106

Of the 615 persons who received primary vaccination, 410 were children born in 1957 and 164 were children born in 1956.

General practitioners notified 166 primary vaccinations and 92 re-vaccinations and 449 primary vaccinations were carried out at the local authority clinics. Compulsion has given way to persuasion, and it is now the task of the family doctor and the Health Department to impress upon parents the necessity to have their children vaccinated against smallpox.

An arrangement continues with the Registrar of Births whereby a special propaganda leaflet prepared by the Medical Officer of Health is given to the parent at the time of registration of a birth. Propaganda is carried out at all the clinics by the medical staff and health visitors, and by the latter in the course of their routine visits to the homes.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—The state of immunity against the disease continues at a high level. It is estimated that at the end of the year 84 per cent. of all children received protective inoculations. This is a conservative estimate as it is known that some records from general practitioners had not been received. For the tenth year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in Dunfermline.

Immunisation is advised by the health visitors in the course of their routine visits to infants, and the option is given for this to be carried out by the family doctor or at a child welfare clinic; where the mother is unable for any reason to take her child for immunisation or where the parents are indifferent, visits to the homes by the Health Department Medical Staff are arranged and immunisation carried out. Reinforcing inoculations were given to school entrants and again at the age of 10 and 15 years. During the year 719 children were given a full primary course of immunisation against diphtheria and 728 children received reinforcing inoculations. One hundred and seven inoculations were given by general practitioners, and 1,340 inoculations were given by the Health Department Medical staff.

Triple Antigen.—Triple antigen has now been in use for almost two years. It proves very acceptable to mothers as they now only require to make three attendances in order to provide protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough.—Immunisation against whooping cough appears to require little or no propaganda. Parents

know the disease and are anxious to adopt any procedure to avoid its hazards.

This year 684 infants were given a full course of protection (610 Triple Antigen, 74 Diphtheria/Pertussis).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.—At the beginning of the year the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis applied only to children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. It was estimated that there were 6,000 children in this age group in Dunfermline. During the year extensions of the age groups were added to include children born in 1955, 1956, 1943 to 1946 and the first half of 1957, also expectant mothers. It was estimated that the total number of persons who qualified for vaccination amounted to approximately 9,000.

At the end of the year 4,184 persons were vaccinated with two injections, 635 had received one injection and 4,031 applicants awaited vaccination.

As there is no evidence that poliomyelitis is provoked by the use of the vaccine when the incidence of the disease is at its highest, vaccination continued throughout the summer months. This made the task administratively much easier.

Special vaccination sessions were organised at schools and child welfare clinics. The parents were notified and the children vaccinated by appointment.

General practitioners also participated, the vaccine being supplied by the Health Department for immunisation of registered children in their practice.

The main difficulty was getting sufficient supplies of vaccine and appeasing an anxious public awaiting to be done.

PREVENTION, CARE, AND AFTER-CARE.

TUBERCULOSIS.

At all times a close liaison is maintained with the Chest Physician to the West Fife Area, who has his consulting and treatment centre in the Carnegie Clinic.

On receipt of notification, either the initial notification or a "transfer-in" notice, cases are visited by the health visitors. At this visit a full environmental report is taken and details noted

concerning all contacts. Advice is given regarding nursing care, fresh air, rest, and adequate nutrition.

Details of all notifications and environmental reports are forwarded to the Chest Physician who informs the Medical Officer of Health of his clinical assessment of each case, and arranges for the investigation of all contacts.

The Chest Physician also supplies special reports concerning pre-school and school children, sputa results and details of all admissions and discharges from hospital.

Domiciliary Visits.—These are made by the health visitors, as and when required according to the needs of each case. At these visits inquiry is made into the patient's health and welfare, bed bathing is carried out in those cases strictly confined to bed, and where recommended by the Chest Physician streptomycin injections are given.

During the year 342 persons were visited by the health visitors, and the total number of visits made was 1,543. This compares with 223 persons and 2,684 visits for the previous year.

At these visits opportunity is taken of explaining the scheme of assistance grants payable by the National Assistance Board.

Medical comforts are supplied when considered necessary, and in cases of financial hardship free milk to the extent of 2 pints per day and Virol free of charge are issued.

During the year the following number of patients received free milk:—

In receipt of benefit on 1/1/57.	Granted benefit during the year.	Ceased benefit during the year.	In receipt of benefit on 31/12/57.
39	17	40	16

Two hundred and sixty-five 8 oz. cartons of Virol were issued during the year.

Bed and bedding and toilet requisites are available on loan to necessitous cases from the Health Department and the Red Cross Depot at the Old Music Institute, New Row.

Occupational therapy is also encouraged in domiciliary cases and, if desired, representatives of the Red Cross visit the patient's home and supply material for rug making, embroidery, leatherwork, sewing, etc.

A special library scheme is provided for tuberculous patients. The health visitor obtains the names of those desirous of using this service and these are forwarded to the Librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, who arranges for the books to be taken to the homes. During the year only one new application was made for this service.

The Domestic Help Service is available for those cases requiring assistance in maintaining the normal household activities. Five households received assistance during the year.

Hospital Treatment.—Hospital admission for the treatment of respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis is no longer associated with any delay, and at the end of the year there was no waiting list.

During the year 36 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the under-mentioned hospitals:—

West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital	2
City Hospital, Edinburgh	6
Ochil Hills Hospital	1
Glenlomond Hospital	25
East Fortune Hospital	1
Bangour Hospital	1
Total	<u>36</u>

During the year 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in Glenlomond Hospital and one in Princess Margaret Rose Hospital.

Housing.—The importance of a good home environment with no overcrowding is realised and every endeavour is made to see that all tuberculosis households are adequately housed. Where the housing conditions are unsatisfactory, high priority is given to re-housing.

During the year 14 families were re-housed.

Disinfection.—Where considered necessary this is carried out on the admission of a patient to hospital and at other times as required. It is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff who visit the home, carry out the necessary disinfection and give general advice.

Households in which there is residing a tuberculous patient may obtain soap and disinfectant free of charge for disinfection purposes.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—Preliminary Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination with conversion Mantoux reading of school leavers was undertaken by the Chest Physician, Medical staff, and health visitors of the Health Department.

Consent forms for B.C.G. vaccination and an explanatory leaflet, Leaflet No. 59 of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—"To Mother and Father—a word from the M.O.H.", were given to the school leavers.

Parents are now fully aware of the benefit of B.C.G. vaccination and a very good response was obtained. The co-operation of parents and teachers in this field of preventive medicine is to be commended.

Heaf's multiple puncture apparatus using adrena­lised pure Old Tuberculin, was employed for the Mantoux testing. The method was found to be very satisfactory for dealing with large groups, the test being practically painless and the reactions well defined.

School leavers who were found to have a positive Mantoux in the preliminary testing were screened by the Chest Physician and where considered necessary referred for x-ray examination. No cases of active tuberculosis were detected in this group.

B.C.G. vaccination of all categories, other than school leavers, was performed by the Chest Physician.

The following table shows the numbers tested and vaccinated during the year:—

	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Vaccinated during 1957.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	3	23	1	2	1	2
(2) Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	73	75	59	53	43	39
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	334	280	289	249	288	249
(b) New born babies	—	—	—	—	14	14
(5) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) No. of school children re-tested two years after B.C.G. vaccination	330	360	1	2	—	—

Mass Radiography.—No Mass Radiography was undertaken in the burgh during 1957.

CHIROPODY.

A chiropody service is not provided directly by the local authority but this need is met by two voluntary organisations, Dunfermline District Nursing Association and the Dunfermline and Rosyth Old People's Welfare Committee.

Under the auspices of these organisations a chiropody clinic is available in Dunfermline and in Rosyth, and if required home visits for treatment are arranged.

As might be expected the elderly use this service most, and there is no doubt that proper care of the feet plays an important role in the old people's welfare.

PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS.

The Registrar-General gives a provisional figure of 10 fatal accidents in the home for the year 1957 which compares with 11 for the previous year.

Towards the end of the year a local home safety committee was formed. Prior to this an arrangement was made with the local hospitals to notify to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of patients admitted on account of non-fatal home accidents.

On receipt of these notifications the health visitors make a special visit to the homes to investigate the circumstances of the accident and to give advice and guidance on future preventive measures.

In the course of their normal duties the health visitors devote considerable time and emphasis to teaching accident prevention in the home. They visit the homes of practically all young children and an ever increasing number of the homes of the elderly. Propaganda literature is distributed, particularly the leaflet "Death Traps in the Home."

HEALTH EDUCATION.

At all times, whether in the clinic or in the home, the health visitors take every opportunity to foster the principles of healthy living and accident prevention.

During the year members of the Health Department spoke on various health topics to Women's Guilds and Clubs. It has been found by experience that addressing such pre-formed audiences is

a more rewarding method than attempting large-scale film shows or public meetings. The audience is more interested and there is greater opportunity of answering individual questions.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER.

During the year 1957 there were 18 deaths attributed to cancer of the lung (15 males and 3 females), which is one less than for the previous year.

There is little doubt that the work carried out in Britain, the United States of America and other countries shows conclusively that those who smoke run a considerably greater risk of cancer of the lung than those who do not; that cigarette smoking involves a greater risk than smoking pipes or cigars; that the risk increases with the number of cigarettes smoked and that giving up smoking is effective in decreasing the risk. The public should be informed of these facts unemotionally and as thoroughly as possible. What people do with the information is finally their own responsibility. This is probably the difference between education and propaganda.

Many young people start smoking because it strikes them as a normal adult habit, manly or smart as the case may be, and it is a characteristic of youth that they are very often in a hurry to appear adult. It is certain that few if any like it to begin with. It is incumbent on us to do all we can to make it appear to them as a bad and unnecessary habit.

Literature produced by the Scottish Council of Health Education has been distributed, particularly leaflets, to boys and girls of school leaving age.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The corrected total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases (including all forms of tuberculosis) during the year was 290 of which 2 were Service cases.

The highest number of notifications occurred in the first quarter.

Dysentery.—Sixteen cases of bacillary dysentery were notified. In 10 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 6 confirmed cases should be added one case notified as lobar pneumonia and one case as gastro-enteritis. This gives a corrected total of 8 confirmed cases. All cases were treated in hospital.

DETAILS OF THE CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND INTIMATIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:—

	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Food poisoning.	Measles.	Pneumonia, broncho	Pneumonia, influenzal.	Pneumonia, lobar.	Poliomyelitis, acute.	Paratyphoid B.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis— pulmonary.	Tuberculosis— non-pulmonary.	Whooping cough.	Totals.
January	1	...	1	...	16	12	...	6	...	...	3	3	...	8	50
February	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	7	27
March	1	3	1	...	3	3	...	9	...	1	...	2	1	8	32
April	1	2	...	...	4	2	...	4	...	1	1	5	1	4	25
May	1	1	1	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	24
June	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	4	14
July	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	11
August	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	11
September	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	4	...	...	4	3	1	...	22
October	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	9	...	...	4	4	...	...	25
November	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	6	...	...	5	2	...	...	22
December	1	...	...	...	1	7	2	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	25
Totals	6	8	5	1	46	55	12	61	1	3	23	31	7	31	290

Figures in black denote Service cases and are included in the totals.

Erysipelas.—Six cases of erysipelas were notified. In one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed, giving a total of 5 confirmed cases. Two cases were treated in hospital.

Food poisoning.—One case of food poisoning due to *Salmonella* Thomson was notified during the year and was removed to hospital.

Gastro-enteritis.—Twenty-two cases of this condition were intimated. In 15 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 7 confirmed cases should be added 7 cases notified as dysentery. This gives a corrected total of 14. Thirteen cases were treated in hospital.

Measles.—Although only the first case occurring in the household is notifiable 50 cases were notified. In 4 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. This gives a corrected total of 46 confirmed cases. One case was treated in hospital.

Meningitis.—Eight cases of this condition were notified during the year, and of these 6 were meningococcal in origin. All cases were treated in hospital. There were 2 deaths, one from meningococcal infection and the other from non-meningococcal meningitis.

Pneumonia.—(a) Broncho-pneumonia. Fifty-two cases of this condition were notified during the year and in 4 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 48 confirmed cases should be added 4 cases notified as bronchitis, 2 cases as gastro-enteritis and one case as tracheitis, giving a corrected total of 55 cases. Forty cases occurred in children under 15 years of age. Fifty-four cases were treated in hospital.

(b) Lobar pneumonia. Seventy-four cases of lobar pneumonia were notified during the year and in 14 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed, leaving a total of 60 cases. To this must be added one case notified as meningitis, giving a corrected total of 61 cases. There was 1 Service case. Fifty-seven cases were treated in hospital.

(c) Influenzal pneumonia. Thirteen cases were notified and in one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed, leaving a corrected total of 12 cases. All were treated in hospital. There was one Service case.

The number of deaths at different age groups from all forms of pneumonia, excluding pneumonia of the new born, is shown as follows:—

Age.	Number.
Under 1 year	4
1- 5 years	1
5-15 years	—
15-25 years	—
25-45 years	—
45-65 years	—
65-75 years	4
75-85 years	5
85 years and over	2
Total	16

Poliomyelitis.—One case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year and was treated in hospital.

Paratyphoid B. fever.—Four cases of paratyphoid B. fever were notified during the year and in 2 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 2 confirmed cases should be added one case notified as dysentery, giving a corrected total of 3 cases. All were treated in hospital.

Rubella.—Five cases of rubella were intimated and in 2 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 3 confirmed cases should be added 2 cases notified as scarlet fever and 2 as measles. This gives a corrected total of 7 confirmed cases. Three of the cases were Service personnel. All were treated in hospital.

Scarlet fever.—Twenty-five cases of scarlet fever were notified and in 3 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 22 confirmed cases should be added one case notified as tonsillitis. This gives a corrected total of 23 cases. All cases were treated in hospital.

Three persons who were contacts, and whose employment necessitated the handling of food supplies were temporarily suspended from work whilst awaiting clearance throat swabs.

Tuberculosis.—(a) Pulmonary. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year was 317. During the year 31 cases (25 males and 6 females) were notified. Twelve cases were added to the register from other areas.

Whooping cough.—Thirty-one cases were notified during the year. One case was treated in hospital.

Laboratory Services.—These services are undertaken by the Fife District Laboratory, Cameron Hospital, Windygates. Specimens for the Laboratory are collected daily by their own mobile van.

Treatment and Isolation.—West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital. By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent, and the clinical duties of the hospital are undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department Staff.

The position therefore remains as it was prior to the National Health Service Act, so that in effect the admission of patients suffering from acute infections remains in the hands of the preventive authority. This is an important feature, for the hospital is a place in and from which a great deal of preventive work can be carried out in relation to the observation of contacts and immunisation. The medical officers working in the field have the daily stimulus of contact with patients while under treatment in hospital, a very important feature in particular for the individual officers concerned and in general for the future of the preventive health service.

Of the 788 patients treated in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, 381 (which includes 48 Service cases) were from Dunfermline, and the following table shows the distribution of the various diseases:—

	In Hospital 1:1:57.	Admitted during year.	Total.
(a) Civilian Cases:—			
Cerebro-spinal fever.. . . .	—	6	6
Dysentery	—	7	7
Erysipelas	1	2	3
Food poisoning	—	1	1
Measles.. . . .	1	1	2
Medical	6	21	27
Miscellaneous.. . . .	3	117	120
Para-typhoid B	—	3	3
Pneumonia, broncho.. . . .	7	54	61
Pneumonia, influenzal	—	11	11
Pneumonia, lobar.. . . .	6	53	59
Poliomyelitis, acute	—	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia.. . . .	1	—	1
Scarlet fever	2	23	25
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1	4	5
Whooping cough	—	1	1
(b) Service Cases:—			
Miscellaneous	1	45	46
Pneumonia, influenzal	—	1	1
Pneumonia, lobar	—	1	1
Totals	29	352	381

MENTAL HEALTH.

Administration.—There are two Duly Authorised Mental Health Service Officers. The Town Council do not employ psychiatric social workers, nor is an occupation centre provided.

The Physician Superintendent of the Fife Mental Hospital Board and his staff hold a psychiatric clinic on Monday and Thursday of each week at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dunfermline, where they are available for consultation and advice.

Patients on trial or probation from hospital are supervised by the Authorised Officers who act as agents for the Hospital Board and make arrangements for maintenance allowances during the patients' probation period.

The Assistant Medical Officers in rotation attend a course on educationally sub-normal children and mental deficiency.

Mental defectives are ascertained through the child welfare and school medical services. Non-educable defectives after certification are referred back by the Education Authority. Supervision of the defectives is carried out by the Health Visitors, who are also school nurses and also by the Authorised Officers. The Authorised Officers made 155 domiciliary visits to mental defectives during the year.

Arrangements were made by the Authorised Officers for the certification and removal of 20 patients to Stratheden Hospital, Cupar. Assistance was also given in a number of cases for voluntary admissions. Two mental defectives were certified and placed in institutions.

Five certified patients died in hospital during the year. Five were discharged "recovered" and eleven "relieved." Six patients were discharged on holiday and returned to hospital. Fourteen patients were discharged on probation for periods of from three to twelve months.

The following table shows the age groups of patients admitted to Stratheden Hospital:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16 years—60 years	4	5	9
60 years and over	6	5	11
Totals	10	10	20

At the close of the year there were 56 mental defectives on the register, 16 were under guardianship and 40 were in institutions. One mental defective belonging to another authority and eight uncertified cases were also under supervision. Maintenance and clothing allowances were paid to those under guardianship. Quarterly visits were made by medical officers authorised by the General Board of Control for Scotland.

Mental Defectives in Institutions.

Institution.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert.. . . .	7	3	10
Waverley Park, Kirkintilloch ..	—	1	1
Blinkbonny, Falkirk	—	4	4
Gogarburn, Edinburgh	6	3	9
Strathore, Thornton	6	6	12
St Joseph's, Rosewell	2	2	4
Totals	21	19	40

The Dunfermline and District Voluntary Association for Mental Health was re-constituted towards the end of 1956 and came into operation in 1957 with aims and objects to assist in improving the mental health of the community by taking all possible action therewith.

A grant of £50 per annum is made towards the funds of the Association by Dunfermline Town Council.

So far no duties have been delegated to it, but the foundations have been laid for co-operation in the future.

Work under Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act.—No applications for registration were received during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

Number of school children in Dunfermline—8,551.

School Medical Inspections were carried out on the usual lines.

Table I. shows the numbers examined, and Table II. shows the defects found. Table III. is a classification of defects by age groups in order of severity.

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

	Number of Children Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	219	273
Second age group	227	278
Third age group	547	670
Fourth age group	54	101
Totals	1,047	1,322

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.
Special cases	187	223
Re-inspections	13	8
Non-routines	177	62
Vision group	316	351
Totals	693	644

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment excluding uncleanliness and dental caries:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	23	16
Second age group	12	23
Third age group	41	57
Fourth age group	4	3
Other systematic examinations.. . . .	8	6
Totals	88	105

Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions	191
Refraction Clinics (Specialist)	36
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools	17
Vision Testing Sessions	18
B.C.G. Vaccination Sessions	30
Poliomyelitis Vaccination Sessions	91

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis	—	6	1	7	9	5	2	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	—	7	5	2	7	1	—	—
Other diseases	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	—
(b) Visual acuity—								
6/6	40	93	206	223	448	522	44	85
6/9—6/12	—	—	11	32	55	82	4	7
6/18 and over	1	1	10	23	44	66	6	9
Number with glasses	—	3	4	11	21	42	4	9
Recommended for refraction	1	—	1	10	22	23	—	2
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea	4	1	1	4	5	2	—	2
Other diseases	9	13	9	18	24	28	1	4
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I.	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	1
Grade II. a	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—
Grade II. b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Stammering	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition								
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.),	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsically)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable)	—	1	3	5	9	6	—	1
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE III.—Systematic Medical Examinations.

Classification.	Entrants.					Second age-group.		Third age-group.		Fourth age-group.		Total.
	Children examined	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	Children examined	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	Children examined	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	Children examined	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	Children examined	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	Children examined	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical ex- aminations.
1. Children free from defects	157	31.9	204	40.4	517	42.5	69	44.5	947	40.0		
2. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—												
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses or	3	0.6	31	6.2	112	9.2	16	10.3	162	6.8		
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	42	8.5	35	6.9	105	8.6	10	6.5	192	8.1		
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	6	1.2	13	1.1	—	—	19	0.8		
Totals	45	9.1	72	14.3	230	18.9	26	16.8	373	15.7		
3. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in 2) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	235	47.8	166	32.9	353	29.0	40	25.8	794	33.5		
4. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in 2 or 3 distinguishing cases—												
(a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	53	10.8	59	11.6	101	8.3	17	11.0	230	9.8		
(b) where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	2	0.4	4	0.8	16	1.3	3	1.9	25	1.0		
Totals	55	11.2	63	12.4	117	9.6	20	12.9	255	10.8		
Total number of children examined,	492	100	505	100	1,217	100	155	100	2,369	100		

Nutrition.—Of the 2,369 school children examined during the year, 121 or 5.1 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 2 or 0.08 per cent. from a more marked nutritional defect.

Attendance of Parents.—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child and they are invited to attend. Their attendance is very much in the child's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and family history. Should treatment of any condition be required personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice and more likely to be effective. During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of the children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared for child attends, and has the satisfaction of learning all is well. When a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack of parental interest extends to school medical inspection and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 492 entrant infants examined 358 were accompanied by parents, and of 1,877 other children examined, parents were present in 340 instances.

Refusal of Medical Inspection.—The number of refusals was again a negligible percentage of the number of children examined. There was one refusal, representing 0.04 per cent.

Health Visitors' Inspections.—The health visitors carry out inspections of heads and clothing and where necessary refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow-up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children seen by health visitors at inspections	16,976
Number re-inspected (<i>i.e.</i> children with defects at a previous inspection)	1,502
Number of homes visited	133

Treatment.—During the year the Medical Officer of Health continued to be responsible for the treatment of school children, under the arrangement made with the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Dunfermline Town Council. The medical aspect of the work was undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department staff.

I take this opportunity of conveying to the members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust staff engaged in this work my cordial thanks and appreciation of their help and co-operation.

General Clinic.

	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
Defective speech	19	377
Ear, nose and throat	264	454
Eye	275	546
Orthopædic	322	3,216
Other conditions	1,580	3,137
Skin	691	3,267
U.V.R. treatment	66	986
Totals	3,217	11,983

Dental Clinic.

Dental inspections	1,490
No. of cases	2,804
No. of attendances	5,238

Specialist Clinics.—(a) Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic. Eight specialist clinics were held during the year, at which 116 school children were seen by the Consultant.

(b) Eye Clinic. Ophthalmic treatment of school children was carried out by the Consultant. The report of the year's work in this clinic is shown in the following table:—

Number of sessions	36			
	No. of cases examined.		No. of cases re-examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Hypermetropia	16	15	27	34
Hypermetropic astigmatism	15	13	42	43
Myopia	35	32	37	36
Myopic astigmatism	1	9	14	17
Mixed astigmatism	2	3	2	8
Emmetropia	27	19	8	20
External Eye Condition	2	2	—	—
Totals	98	93	130	158
Both Sexes	191		288	
Frames fitted	125 boys and 117 girls.			

(c) Orthopaedic Clinic. Nine specialist clinics were held during the year at which 202 school children were seen by the Consultant.

Co-operation of Teachers.—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable and greatly facilitate the work of school medical inspection.

Special Medical Examination of Mentally and Physically Handicapped Children.—Eleven mentally handicapped and 2 physically handicapped children were examined and initial reports forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Early Ascertainment of Defects of Vision.—From the beginning of the school year in September it was made a routine practice to undertake a complete examination of vision of school entrants at the age of five years instead of at the age of seven as formerly. The Sjogren Test Cards were employed. The results are to be found in Table II.—Systematic Examinations, page 43.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The arrangements made under the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations 1952 were satisfactory.

A total of 12 ships arrived at Rosyth from foreign ports and all were granted pratique.

APPENDIX I.

Infant deaths classified according to age groups and causes of death.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	11	3	7	1	1	23
	Uncertified.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity		5	1	1	—	—	7
Pneumonia		—	—	4	—	—	4
Asphyxia		1	—	—	1	1	3
Congenital malformations		1	—	1	—	—	2
Birth injuries		2	—	—	—	—	2
Liver failure		—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary haemorrhage		—	1	—	—	—	1
Bilateral renal infarction		1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-meningococcal meningitis		1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute pyelo-nephritis		—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals		11	3	7	1	1	23

APPENDIX II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified from
1st January 1957 to 31st December 1957.

Disease.		Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from the stated disease.											
		At Age—Years.										Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
		At all ages	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
Dysentery	M.	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	...
	F.	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Erysipelas	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
Food poisoning	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Measles	M.	25	...	20	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	24
	F.	21	...	13	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia, acute	M.	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	5	...
influenzal	F.	7	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	7	...	
		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia, acute primary	M.	42	...	2	5	4	4	4	16	7	38	4	
	F.	19	...	...	4	1	1	3	6	4	19	...
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M.	27	8	8	2	...	...	1	2	6	27	...
	F.	28	3	17	2	...	...	...	...	6	27	1
Poliomyelitis, acute	M.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	M.	13	...	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	13	...
	F.	10	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	10	...
Paratyphoid B.	M.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	F.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping cough	M.	12	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	F.	19	2	4	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	18
TOTALS	M.	2	135	9	42	29	1	5	6	22	2	94	
	F.	117	6	42	34	6	2	5	9	13	75	42	

The figures in black denote Service cases and are included in the totals.

APPENDIX III.

PART I.—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

1.—Number of cases formally notified or regarded as notified from 1st January 1957 to 31st December 1957.

	Age Groups.									
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	Totals.
Males.. . . .	—	—	—	8	6	1	5	5	—	25
Females	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	6
Totals.. . . .	—	—	1	10	7	1	7	5	—	31

2.—Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

	Age Groups.									Totals.
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	
Males.. . . .	—	—	—	7	6	1	5	5	—	24
Females	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	5
Totals.. . . .	—	—	1	9	6	1	7	5	—	29

3.—Number of new cases in Table II. admitted to hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time during the year.

	Age Groups.			Totals.
	Under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and over.	
Males	—	7	4	11
Females	1	2	—	3
Totals	1	9	4	14

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS).

4.—Number of patients admitted to, discharged from, or dying in tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria or wards in other hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous.

Age Group.	Sex.	In Hospital 1:1:57.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital 31:12:57.
Under 15 years—Males		—	—	—	—	—
Females.. . .		1	1	2	—	—
15-45 years—Males		1	10	7	—	4
Females.. . .		3	4	3	—	4
45 years and over—Males.. . .		6	8	10	—	4
Females		1	1	1	—	1
Totals		12	24	23	—	13

- 5.—Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculous patients ... Nil.

WAITING. LIST.

- 6.—There was no waiting list at 31st December.

PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

- 7.—Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year 1957.

	Age Groups.									
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	Totals.
Males.. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Females	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5
Totals.. . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	7

- 8.—Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in).

		Sex.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	Age Groups.				65 and upwards.	Totals.	
						15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65		
1.	Bones and Joints	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Superficial Glands	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
3.	Other Organs	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals			—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	7

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

- 9.—Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis, not notified or notified only at or after death	1	—	—	—

PART IV.—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

10.—Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December 1957, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

	Under 1	Age Groups.					65 and upwards. Totals.			
		1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45		45-55	55-65	
1. Respiratory—Males	—	1	6	29	40	34	39	25	5	179
Females	—	—	5	33	53	34	9	8	3	145
2. Non-Respiratory—Males	—	—	4	3	—	3	2	—	1	13
Females	—	—	2	7	4	4	2	6	1	26



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1957

BY

ALEXR. H DUNCAN, M.R.S.H., M.INST.P.C., M.I.T.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
35 Queen Anne Street,
Dunfermline,

14th August 1958.

*To the Department of Health for Scotland,
and the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors
of the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh and the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1957.

This report has been compiled in accordance with the terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 2/1958.

STATISTICS.

Area of Burgh in Acres	7.674
Miles of Streets, etc.	61.38
Population	46,400
Number of Inhabited Houses	13,978
Gross Valuation	£516,909
Net Rateable Value	£459,597
Sum represented by Id. Rate—Owner	£1,905
Occupier	1,898
	<hr/>
	£3,803

GENERAL SANITATION.

Sanitation and hygiene merge into one another, hygiene being chiefly personal whereas sanitation considers environment in relation to physical welfare. Being almost the first duty to be placed on Local Authorities most of the preliminary work pertaining to sanitation in connection with the institution of water supplies and sewage systems has been achieved, but no matter how successful these basic requirements may have proved there still remains a great deal to be accomplished to ensure adequate sanitation, particularly with regard to a pure supply of air free from smoke, excessive dust, and fumes with their baneful effect on health, and the conversion, adaptation or closure of houses which are unfit or not provided with modern facilities.

Water Supply:

As indicated in previous reports the Burgh water supply originates from catchment areas in Glendevon, Perthshire, and Craigluscar, by Dunfermline, with a supplementary supply from Glenquey Reservoir by arrangement with Fife County Council. The catchment areas extend to some 1,635 acres, the water therefrom being impounded in reservoirs at Glensherup and Craigluscar, the total capacity of which is approximately 194 million gallons. Supplies from Glensherup prior to entering into the Burgh mains converge in Glassiebarns Tank near Craigluscar where metering and, if necessary, confluence with the Craigluscar supply takes place. The supplementary water from Glenquey supplies the landward villages of Kingseat and Pattiesmuir and the Burgh mains when necessary. These supplies are all chlorinated before reaching the consumer and regular samples for both bacteriological examination and chemical analysis are taken by the Sanitary Department. The following table summarises the samples taken during the year:—

Supply.	Bacteriological.	Chemical.
Glassiebarns (Glensherup Supply) ..	24	2
Craigluscar	24	4
Public Baths	22	6
Other Premises	21	8
Totals	91	20

The installation of micro strainers at Glensherup Reservoir will be carried out at an early date and this installation will, apart from reducing scouring and maintenance costs, ensure an improved water supply which is such a vital necessity to any community.

During the year renewals, enlargements and extensions to the Burgh water mains were carried out in accordance with Town Council Schedule. These included the renewal and enlargement of the 12 inch main between Burnfoot and Glenquey Gates by the laying of 1,760 lineal yards of 15 inch concrete-lined spun iron pipes, and the renewal and enlargement of 1,907 lineal yards of the 8 inch main between Wellwood and Townhill by 9 inch spun iron pipes.

Further development of the Aberdour Road Housing Site necessitated the laying of 850 lineal yards 6 inch spun iron pipes, and 1,200 lineal yards 4 inch spun iron pipes at the Fifth Development "A" Site.

The existing 2½ inch main in Queen Anne Street and Randolph Street was renewed by the laying of 170 lineal yards 4 inch spun iron pipes, this operation being carried out in conjunction with the re-surfacing of these two streets.

The total quantity of water in storage at 31st December 1957 was as follows:—

Glensherup Reservoir	151,598,000 Gallons.
Craigluscar Reservoir	40,868,000 ..
Total	<u>192,466,000 ..</u>

The average consumption per head was (a) domestic purposes (unmetered), 40.83 gallons, and (b) trade purposes (metered), 15.12 gallons, a total of 55.95 gallons.

Six complaints were received during the year concerning the water supply, and on investigation three of these were found to refer to discoloration or the presence of sediment in the supply, and the other three to the inadequacy of pressure. The discoloration in two cases was brought about by the scouring of the mains in the vicinity, while the third case, which concerned a block of houses adjacent to a children's paddling pond, was caused as the result of the excessive draw during filling and cleansing operations at this pond, and to the bridging of the supplying main with another adjacent main of different hydraulic gradient, the flow of which was at this particular point reversed with adverse consequences. The cause for complaint was removed by retarding and prolonging filling operations and avoiding, as far as possible, peak periods when taxation of the mains is heavy.

The three complaints referring to the inadequacy of supply were investigated in collaboration with the Water Department and scouring of the supply pipes in each case satisfactorily removed the cause of complaint.

Drainage:

During the year 55 complaints were received in respect of choked and defective drains, and following written or verbal intimation the necessary remedial measures were effected.

Two hundred and twenty-six smoke tests were applied to new drainage and ten final tests to fittings, while in an endeavour to ascertain and locate defects in existing drainage 156 colour and three peppermint tests were applied.

It has on several occasions been necessary to acquaint tradesmen, owners, and occupiers with their responsibilities relative to the proper construction of drains, the maintenance of drains as distinct from sewers, and the powers of the Sanitary Department in relation to inspection and testing. Faults in construction invariably refer to the owner-occupiers of individual houses comprising part of a building where the owner, in an endeavour to curtail costs, embarks upon the project himself, or employs a tradesman or handyman outwith normal working hours.

The progressing development of the Aberdour Road Housing Site necessitated the extension of the Burgh sewage system whereby the following sewers were laid at the undernoted developments, viz.:—

(a) Aberdour Road—South Side.

- (1) 100 lineal yards 9 inch diameter fire clay pipes.
- (2) 30 lineal yards 5 inch diameter fire clay pipes.

(b) Aberdour Road—Fifth Development—Section A.

- (1) 320 lineal yards 12 inch diameter fire clay pipes.
- (2) 303 lineal yards 9 inch diameter fire clay pipes.
- (3) 360 lineal yards 6 inch diameter fire clay pipes.

Sewage Purification and Disposal:

Sewage purification and disposal is one of the primary concerns of public health authorities and can be achieved by a variety of methods. The method adopted by the Burgh is by dilution in the

tidal waters of the Forth Estuary, there being two outfall sewers which discharge at Charlestown and Queensferry respectively. The sewage, which contains comparatively little offensive trade wastes, is disposed of with no apparent evidence of nuisance. However, in view of the steadily increasing population of the Burgh and the establishment of the Forth Purification Board formed under powers contained in the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951, it may in due course be necessary to resort to some form of treatment before discharging into the estuary.

The purification and disposal of sewage from houses outwith sewered areas in the Burgh is always a matter of concern, and during the year received particular attention. Three septic tanks complete with aerated percolating filters were constructed to serve three separate houses. These tanks are designed to meet the requirements of each individual case as regards the attainment of a satisfactory standard of purification.

Sanitary Conveniences:

The number of dry closets, etc., in the Burgh is:—

Dry Closets	10
Chemical Closets	11
No Sanitary Accommodation	Nil.
Ashpits	12

The houses not provided with water closets are situated in the landward area of the Burgh where a water carriage system of sewage does not exist. These houses, in the majority of cases, are old and will in due course be reconditioned or dealt with in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.

The incidence of water closets used in common is as shown in the following table:—

Common W.C's.	Ward I.	D'line	Ward II.		Ward III.	Ward IV.	Ward V.	Ward VI.	Ward VII.	Total.
			Kingseat	Townhill						
Families										
1 for 2	164	18	8	23	167	19	1	—	—	400
1 „ 3	70	2	2	11	44	11	1	—	—	141
1 „ 4	38	2	—	7	23	7	1	—	—	78
1 „ 5	9	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	19
1 „ 6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	282	22	10	42	243	37	3	—	—	639

Outside Water Supply:

As the result of the closure of unfit houses and the installation of water supply into others, the incidence of houses not provided with an inside water supply is now as follows:—

Wards.	Supply Outside Building.				Houses.	Supply Inside Building.					Total.
	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4		1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	Houses.	
I. ..	—	2	—	—	4	3	5	—	—	13	17
II. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. ..	2	1	—	—	4	8	6	1	—	23	27
IV. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
V. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals..	3	3	—	—	9	11	11	1	—	36	45

Lack of Cleanliness in Common Water Closets:

It is pertinent to record that the number of W.C.s which are used in common and not maintained in a proper state of cleanliness is a very minute percentage of the whole, particularly as it was only found necessary to serve one notice on occupiers to cleanse and maintain W.C.s in a proper state of cleanliness during the year. In six cases weekly rotation cards were issued in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, to occupiers who failed to fulfil their obligation to cleanse common W.C.s in weekly rotation.

Defects in Water Closets:

The existence of four defective W.C. compartments, six defective W.C. basins, and one choked W.C. was intimated to the owners concerned, and subsequent inspections revealed that the necessary remedial measures had been effected.

Wash-House Byelaws:

The traditional common wash-house which provided washing facilities for the large majority of tenanted houses is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, due, in many cases, to the installation of modern sanitary fitments in individual houses, hot water supplies either by geyser or circulatory systems, and the available mechanical devices such as washing machines and dryers. Owners and factors tend to disregard the repair of these structures particularly where full advantage is not exercised or desired by the entitled occupiers. It is not, therefore, surprising that the state of repair of many of the used

wash-houses, especially those serving old and unfit properties, leaves a great deal to be desired, but as the life of these properties in their present condition is limited, only essential and urgent repairs are insisted upon.

During the year three notices were served on owners intimating the existence of structural defects, and subsequent re-inspections revealed that these defects had been remedied. Numerous items of disrepair in wash-houses were included in the Certificates of Disrepair granted in terms of Section 18 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, but to date no attempt has been made to ameliorate these defects or revoke these Certificates.

Rivers Pollution:

The Public Health Acts contain provisions designed to prevent the fouling of streams, but the most important statute relating to the pollution of rivers is the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951, which makes special provisions, regulative and administrative, for the prevention of pollution by solid matters, by sewage or by other noxious liquids, and also to prevent new sources of pollution. All the waterways within the Burgh are small and suffer a variant and fluctuating flow. There is no pollution from manufacturing processes, the only pollution which causes concern being the dumping of rubbish by adjoining occupiers. In order to secure, as far as practicable, the purity of these streams regular inspections are periodically carried out, and septic tanks serving isolated houses whose effluent discharges into these streams are kept under observation.

Offensive Trades:

The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, specifies certain offensive trades, the establishment of which requires the consent of the Local Authority. There are four trades embraced by the Act carried on within the Burgh, namely, the Slaughter of Cattle, Tripe Dressing, Gut Scraping, and Hide Factor. These trades are conducted by private firms within the precincts of the Corporation Slaughterhouse and, during the year, no evidence of nuisance relative to the mode of conduct of these trades was experienced during inspections. There were no complaints received from adjoining occupiers or proprietors during the year.

Schools:

From the point of view of the hygienist the years spent at school are perhaps the most important in life, the ultimate form of body

and character being formed during these important years. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that school buildings should be beyond reproach in so far as the health of the child is concerned. Properly designed and strategically positioned toilet facilities can be of great advantage in the day to day running of schools, but apart from being an aid to organisation and movement of children much can be done to educate the citizen of to-morrow in the promotion of personal hygiene if the proper equipment is provided and installed in the right place.

There are eighteen schools in the Burgh comprising twelve primary schools, one senior secondary school, three junior secondary schools, one private fee-paying school, and a Technical College, attached to which there is a School of Building in the latter of which provision is made for the technical and practical training of apprentices of the building and allied trades. These buildings were regularly inspected during the year to ascertain the hygienic conditions existing therein, and notification of defects and suggested improvements were submitted to the County Architect, under whose jurisdiction such buildings are vested.

It was observed during the year that a certain degree of overcrowding existed in several schools while in others the pupil strength was below the number permitted. These unfortunate circumstances are primarily brought about by the de-population of certain parts of the town by the re-housing of families living overcrowded or otherwise living under unhealthy conditions. It is gratifying to record that the new school at Broomhead will soon be completed, which innovation will greatly relieve the pressure points and will ultimate in amalgamation of certain schools, the temporary vacation of one of the older schools for reconstruction, and the probable re-zoning of school districts.

In spite of the unprecedented pace of school building and the modernisation of others over the past twelve years, we are still faced with the problem of the older schools, one of which dates back to 1860. This building, which is badly sited, indelibly bears the stamp of its period, probably built by voluntary effort to accommodate small numbers without cognisance of environment or toilet facilities. The replacement or modernisation of these buildings is a long term policy governed by the economic conditions of the day, but it is hoped that the authorities who are no doubt aware of these conditions will endeavour to secure a timely solution.

Some improvements recorded during the year included the partial re-decoration of four schools, the installation of a new heating system

in two others, and the electrical re-wiring of another. In two of the new schools the main gas boilers were replaced by oil-fired systems, while in one of the older schools an oil-fired system replaced the existing solid fuel unit. New boilers were installed in the High School, which at present burn solid fuel, but will at a later date be adapted to burn oil fuel. These innovations resulted in the training and supervision of caretakers in the proper operation of their heating installations.

The erection of the new junior secondary school in the Woodmill area is in progress, but it will be some time before this building is completed. Plans have been passed for an extension to the High School, which will include additional classrooms and toilet accommodation.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948:

The number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh are shown hereunder:—

MECHANICAL.

Aerated Waters, Beer and Whisky		Brought forward	108
Bottling	6	Joiners	13
Bacon Curing	1	Laundries	3
Bakeries	15	Millers	3
Blacksmiths	3	Motor Vehicle Repairs	26
Boot Repairing	7	Paint Manufacturers	1
Brick and Pipe Making	1	Photographers	3
Butchers	25	Plumbers	8
Coachbuilders	3	Potato Crisp Manufacturer	1
Concrete Makers	3	Preserved Meat	1
Coppersmith and Brassfounder	1	Printers	5
Coffin Furnishing	1	Rag and Metal Sorting	3
Dairy	1	Rubber Shoes and Allied Products	1
Dressmaking	6	Sawmill	1
Electrical Generation	2	Sheet Metal Worker	1
Embroidery	4	Tailoring	4
Engineering (General)	21	Tile Slabbing	1
Firewood Cutting	2	Toy Balloon Manufacturers	1
French Polishing	1	Tyre Factors	1
Gas Works	1	Upholsterers and Furniture Manufac- turers	3
Glazing	2	Watch and Clock Repairing	7
Golf Club Manufacturer	1	Weaving	8
Gut Scraping	1		
Carried forward	108	Total	203

NON-MECHANICAL.

Cleansing and Grading of Hides.. . . .	1	Brought forward	13
Coach Painting	1	Tailoring	1
Dressmaking	2	Tripe Dressing	1
Painters	6	Upholsterers	3
Plumbers	2	Watch and Clock Repairs	2
Saddling	1		
Carried forward	13	Total	20

The alteration in the incidence of the type of factory is caused as a result of the change from non-mechanical to mechanical of certain factories, the setting up of new premises, and the closing down of existing factories, relative to which matter close liaison is maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There were 493 inspections made to factories during the year, resulting in the issue of 30 written notices and 24 verbal warnings relative to various contraventions. The majority of the defects found consisted of unsuitable sanitary accommodation, general insanitary conditions, failure to limewash and/or paint premises, and miscellaneous structural faults.

In a few cases it was discovered that the General Register of Factories was either not up-to-date or not available for inspection.

It would be fair to record that a high standard was maintained in these factories, the management in each case undertaking the responsibilities placed upon them by the Act.

Relative to building sites it has been observed that there is a lack of uniformity regarding the standard of sanitary accommodation provided for workmen, and this may be due in some measure to an apparent loophole in the Act and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations by the use of the words "Sanitary Conveniences." The interpretation of the necessary requirements by contractors vary from a water closet to the Elsan chemical closet, and on occasion one encounters the odd case of the deep trench latrine, a practice, needless to say, which is being prohibited as inimical to public health.

Throughout the year modernising of toilet and sanitary accommodation was effected in five premises, namely, dressmaking, bacon factory, power station, photography, and butchery.

The following tabulated statement was submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, viz.:—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

PREMISES	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(I.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities,	20	54	—	—
(II.) Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	201	389	24	—
(III.) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	19	50	6	—
Total	240	493	30	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Number of cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	16	16	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	16	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2	—	1	—
Total	36	34	—	2	—

Houses Let in Lodgings:

The premises situated at 28 Chapel Street, formerly occupied by twenty individual families, has now ceased to be used for human habitation, the last remaining male occupier having removed to alternative accommodation towards the end of the year. The building is now being gradually converted into business premises which, from the public health aspect, is very gratifying.

Common Lodging House:

The common lodging house, the only premises of its kind in the Burgh, was established over half a century ago and is registered to accommodate ninety-three male lodgers. These premises, undesirable as they may be, serve a necessary function in providing shelter for a varied assortment of men who consist of vagrants, social misfits, and certain members of the labouring class who, in many cases, permanently reside there. Forty-four visits were made to these premises to ascertain the hygienic conditions existing therein, and to observe the extent of the compliance with the bye-laws. One written notice and ten verbal intimations were issued regarding structural defects or unsatisfactory conditions existing therein.

The average number of men residing in the house was seventy-five.

Nuisances:

During the year 459 complaints were received and of these eight were found to be unjustified.

Tents, Vans, and Sheds:

The growth of camping and caravanning is one of the social phenomena of the twentieth century, expressing the townsman's desire for freedom from the city, and the resurgence of interest in the countryside. Post-war scarcity of houses, shortage of holiday accommodation, and the advent of improved design of caravans which can readily be towed behind popular low horse-power cars have also served to accelerate this outdoor trend.

At the end of the year there were five caravans situated on two sites within the Burgh, and four of these mobile structures occupied sites on land formerly used as an Army camp, the owner of which received limited conditional Town Planning permission to use this land for such purpose. These conditions, however, had not been fulfilled at the end of the year and if no further development is forthcoming in the near future the owner will undoubtedly have to abandon his scheme and terminate the use of this land as a caravan site.

The other caravan was situated within the precincts of a farm where no facilities are available. The owner of the farm has been notified and, in consequence of which, an assurance has been given that this structure will be removed at an early date.

During the holiday season several caravans of varied descriptions were observed to park for short periods on isolated sites within the Burgh, but, as the duration of their stay was short and facilities were available within reasonable distance, no action was taken.

There were four visits from the "Shows" during the year, two at St. Leonard's Fairground, Dunfermline, and two at Aberlour Street, Rosyth. The total number of caravans recorded at St. Leonard's was thirty-eight, housing one hundred and one adults and forty children, while at Aberlour Street, Rosyth, the total number was fourteen caravans, housing twenty-seven adults and nineteen children.

Locus.	Caravans.	Adults.		Children.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
St. Leonard's Fairground	38	50	51	24	16
Aberlour Street Fairground.. ..	14	14	13	7	12
Totals	52	64	64	31	28

The caravans at these two fairgrounds were inspected and found in a clean condition, while the permanent sanitary accommodation and water supply were found satisfactory. Refuse and kitchen waste were regularly removed by the Burgh Cleansing Department.

During the month of June a large travelling circus visited the Public Park, where performances were carried out for several days. The number of caravans varied on account of the early departure of their advance party, the highest number recorded being sixty-two. Hygienic conditions existing in these caravans were found very satisfactory, the caravans being modern in design and equipped with the latest facilities for washing and cooking. Refuse was removed and disposed of by the circus cleansing unit, while kitchen waste and animal manure were removed by the Burgh Cleansing Department.

One complaint was received from the owner of an adjoining house relative to fly nuisance from animal manure deposited near his house. The matter was investigated and, in collaboration with the circus management, the cause of nuisance was removed, while further deposits were sprayed with insecticide and covered.

Pest Infested Houses:

The part played by insects in the spread of disease, and their psychological effect on most humans, has to a great extent been fully recognised, a fact which has made possible great achievement in the destruction of these pests with consequent improvement in public health. During the year under review forty-five complaints were received regarding the existence of insect pests, in or adjoining premises. Thirteen of these complaints referred to woodworm, their common locus being floors, skirting boards, and roof timbers; eleven referred to fleas, while other causes were beetles, flies, and cock-roaches. One bed bug infestation was treated and investigated, but unfortunately the source of infestation was not ascertained.

Another complaint uncommon in character was investigated at the instance of the occupier of a semi-detached house which had a fairly large cultivated garden at the rear. The occupier, who was apparently a keen but inexperienced gardener, complained of large beetles in his garden which, in his opinion, were of foreign origin, and possibly originated from the houses of several neighbours who had recently come from foreign parts. Investigations revealed an infestation of the Devil's Coach-horse beetle, a member of the Staphylinidae group. These beetles were approximately one inch long, pugnacious in attitude, and cause for alarm to nervous persons. The seat of infestation was a heap of farmyard manure which was being stored for future use under a cover of decaying vegetable matter. All complaints were thoroughly investigated and those justified eradicated by the application of the appropriate insecticide.

Public Baths:

The Corporation Baths and District Institutes, numbering five premises in all, were regularly inspected during the year. The swimming pond, slipper baths, Turkish baths, showers, dressing accommodation, and sanitary accommodation were found in a clean and satisfactory condition and efficiently administered and supervised by Mr. Robert Gardner, Engineer Superintendent, and his staff.

The new filtration plant described in last year's report has been in operation for nearly a year now and has considerably improved the condition of the swimming pool water, which is very encouraging to those users who realise that, as a promoter of health, bathing has much to commend it, its effect being stimulating and exhilarating, thereby acting as a beneficial tonic.

Full advantage of the greatly improved clarity is, however, not attained due to the grey-green colours of the bath tiles. These tiles are now showing signs of surface cracking and the joints require to be repointed in consequence of which renewal will probably take place in the near future.

The innovation of improved roof ventilation in the swimming pool has greatly improved the humidity of the pond hall, which previously, especially during warm weather, was found to be depressing and enervating.

These inimitable improvements, apart from attracting and encouraging persons to use the pond, are of vital importance from the public health aspect.

Regular samples for both bacterial examination and chemical analysis were taken during the year. The following table shows the number of samples taken:—

	Pond.		Remarks.
	Deep End.	Shallow End.	
Bacteriological Examination	10	10	Satisfactory.
Chemical Analysis	4	2	Satisfactory.

Paddling Pools:

There are three paddling pools situated in separate parks within the Burgh. Two of these are owned by the Town Council, the other by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. The six samples taken during the year from these pools were reported satisfactory for paddling purposes, but in perusing these results consideration of the extremely wet summer and consequent infrequent use cannot be disregarded. There is no mechanical purification in these pools and although

cleansing is carried out frequently it is permissible to regard with some suspicion the conditions obtaining therein, with their potential risk of contamination. Children are attracted to these pools and it is distressing from the public health point of view that a certain measure of purification is not effected at these places.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:

The following report was submitted to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland:—

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (Part I.) RATS AND MICE.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1st JANUARY — 31st DECEMBER 1957.

I. Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act:—

(a) Administrative	1
(b) Survey	1
(c) Operational	1

II. Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention, and Control of Rats and Mice:—

The measures adopted comprise the united agencies of (a) the public—both as owners and occupiers of infested properties or properties adjoining such structures—lodging complaints to the Sanitary Department of the existence of infestations, and (b) the members of the Sanitary Department Staff endeavouring, while on routine or special duties to ascertain whether or not there is any evidence of infestation necessitating action, which is then instituted forthwith.

In order to effect an adequate measure of prevention and control of rats and mice, regular surveys and inspections are made of buildings, areas, open spaces, streams, refuse coups, sewers, and drainage systems, with subsequent treatment of all infested places, followed by the execution, where necessary, of efficient vermin proofing measures.

The owners and occupiers of all types of premises can obtain advice on any aspect of vermin control and repression from the staff of the Sanitary Department. The fostering in the mind of the public of a vermin repression consciousness has been attempted by means of talks to various local organisations, Press publicity through the medium of the Annual Report, and the judicious distribution and exhibition of suitable posters.

III. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation:—

As in former years the practice of directing special and regular attention to sewers, refuse coups, and those premises specially liable to infestation was continued and the inspection and treatment thus instituted was supplemented by the timeous dissemination of warning notices and advice to the owners and/or occupiers of factories, shops, offices, yards, farms, etc.

IV. Action taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping Order) 1951:—

None.

V. General:—

There was an absence of any features of an untoward nature while no unusual or serious difficulties were encountered during the period under review, although it is of interest to note that the services of the Sanitary Department were enlisted to deal with other types of pest infestation in the course of which 174 pigeons were destroyed.

VI Table:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				Total
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricul- tural Properties	
I. Number of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1957.					
(a) As a result of notification	23	103	36	—	162
(b) Otherwise	8	36	17	—	61
Total	31	139	53	—	223
II. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	30	122	51	—	203
III. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared.					
(a) By the L.A.	30	122	50	—	202
(b) Otherwise	—	—	1	—	1
Total	30	122	51	—	203
IV. Number of notices served under Section 4.					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Works	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	—	1	—	1
V. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Number of notices issued under Section 6 (2)	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of Ships treated ..	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued	—	—	—	—	—

During the year the undernoted premises were dealt with and the following number of rats and mice were destroyed:—

Bakeries	4	Offices	3
Ballrooms	1	Open Areas	4
Cinemas	1	Police Station	1
Churches	2	Public Houses	1
Coups	2	Quarries	1
Dwellinghouses	139	Railway Properties	2
Factories	13	Schools	3
Farms	1	Sewers	19
Garages and Workshops	3	Shops	1
Halls	1	Sports Pavilion	14
Hospitals	1	Streams	1
Institutions	3	Warehouses	1
Nurseries	2	Yards	1

Total number of premises	226
Number of rats trapped	3
Number of rats poisoned	517
Total number of rats destroyed	520
Number of mice trapped	3
Number of mice poisoned	1,863
Total number of mice destroyed	1,866
Total number of visits to premises	1,335

Atmospheric Pollution:

During the year fourteen complaints were lodged regarding alleged excessive emission of smoke, including soot, ash, grit, and fumes, from factories, railway yards, hospitals, and similar premises.

As a result of investigation into these complaints and in the course of routine procedure, one hundred and forty-two inspections and fifty-one smoke observations were carried out, while seventeen written and nine verbal intimations were issued.

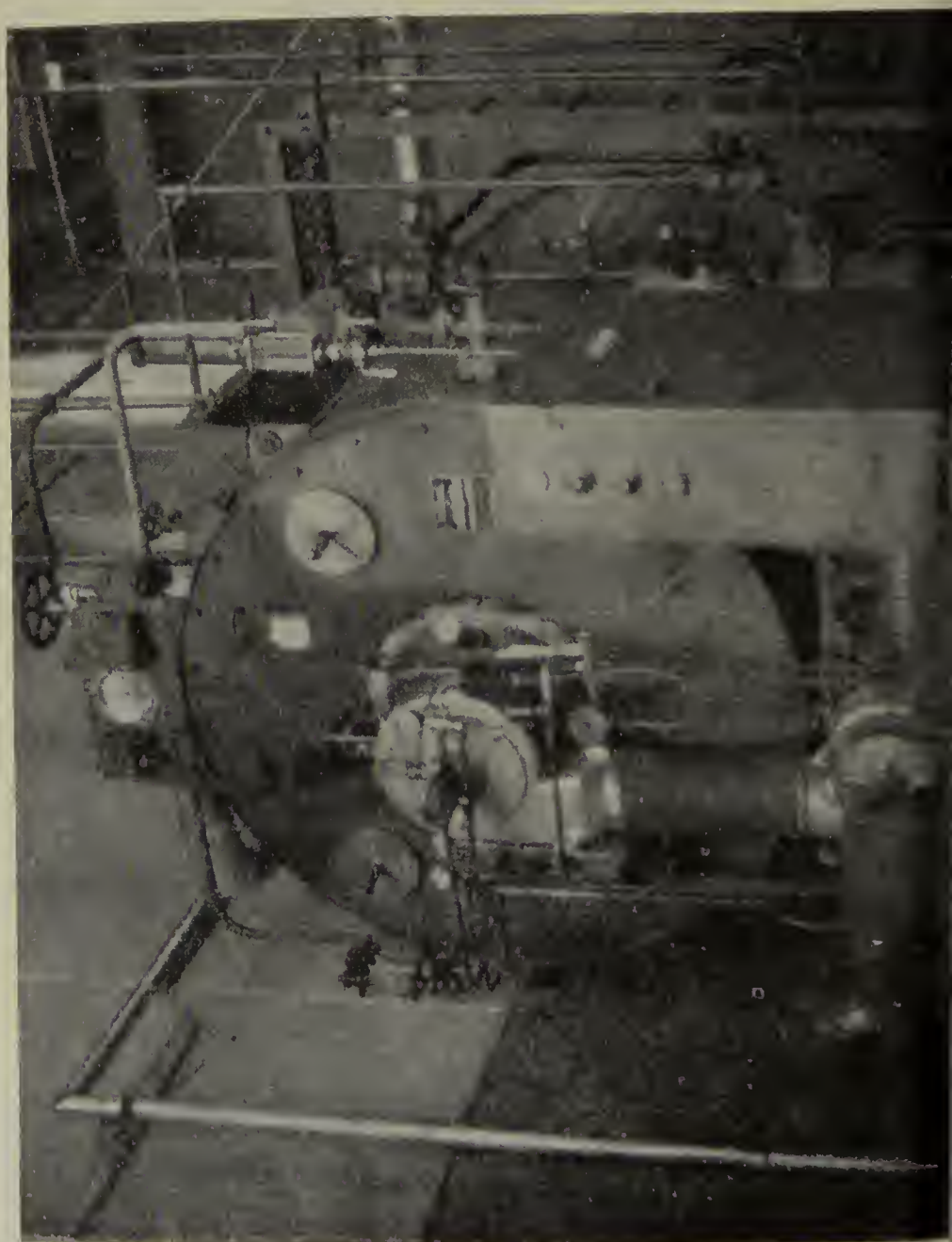
In addition, thirty-four observations were made on steam locomotives at the Motive Power Depot and the two railway stations.

The opportunity was also taken to conduct further survey and preparation work in anticipation of the Act becoming fully operative in 1958 and, while the majority of the industrial firms expressed a willingness to co-operate, there was evidence of a "hard core" where persuasion and technical advice have failed to make any impression.

A number of major improvements were effected during the year, including the provision of new generating and mechanical grit arresting plant at the local Electricity Power Station, and the installation of two "Powermaster" oil-fired boilers at a textile factory, which plant uses heavy crude oil and is completely automatic in operation. It was also possible to effect a number of minor improvements by the substitution of anthracite, gas coke or even oil as the fuel for hand firing plants.

Despite sustained effort, both by means of observations and by consultation with the management it has not been possible to effect any appreciable improvement in the railway pollution problem and, unfortunately, the much publicised change-over to diesel and electric traction does not promise much hope of an immediate substantial betterment.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that quite a considerable contribution to the sum of atmospheric pollution is made by the domestic chimney, which, so far, has more or less defied most practical attempts at improvement, the most favoured of which would seem to be the formulation of smoke control areas and smokeless



zones, neither of which have been officially mooted locally, due mainly to the present admitted difficulty of ensuring adequate supplies of suitable smokeless fuel. It would appear that there is some substance in the official claim that such fuels may be available at attractive prices in the not too distant future.

It is confidently hoped that the advent and full operation of the Act will give some considerable stimulus to the Clean Air Campaign.

Piggeries:

There are two piggeries situated within the Burgh and to ensure that these premises were maintained in a clean and sanitary condition eight visits of inspection were carried out. It was found necessary on one occasion to direct attention to the Burgh Bye-laws relative to the discharge of effluent from a section of the pig styes at one piggery.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926:

During the year eight informal samples were taken in accordance with the provisions of the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The results of analysis were as follows:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Conform.	Non-Conform.
1	Hen Battery Pellets	1	—
1	Rose Fertiliser	1	—
1	Bone Meal	1	—
1	Dairymilk Nuts	1	—
1	Hen Pellets	1	—
1	Hydrated Garden Lime	1	—
1	Chick and Turkey Rearing	1	—
1	Dried Blood	1	—

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951:

There is only one factory within the Burgh which is registered in terms of Section 1 of the Act, and these premises are occupied by a furniture manufacturer. Regular inspections as specified by Section 13 of the Act revealed that the necessary records were being kept and that the storage of materials was satisfactory.

Three samples were taken during the year consisting one of rag flock, one of fibre, and one of woollen felt. The Public Analyst reported that all these samples complied with the standard of cleanliness required by the Regulations.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933:

During the year the responsibility for inspecting premises registered under this Act and occupied by dealers retailing Part. II. Poisons was passed to this Department.

Briefly, control is exercised over the storage, labelling and sale of certain chemical substances, including those which require particulars of transactions to be entered in the Poisons Register.

The main types of premises concerned are ironmongers, seed merchants, hairdressers, and provision merchants, while the commodities normally dealt with are ammonia, caustic soda, cresol type disinfectants, sheep dip, weedkillers, seed dressings, fungicides, rodent poisons, and certain hair dyes.

An original survey revealed that 24 premises came within the jurisdiction of the Act and Poisons Rules, while 24 re-inspections were carried out to ensure compliance with these statutory requirements.

Four written intimations were issued regarding the undernoted miscellaneous contraventions, which were subsequently rectified, namely, the sale of "Cymag" by ironmongers, the sale of ammonia over 5 per cent. in glass containers which were not fluted, and the lack of a Poisons Register in which all relevant particulars are recorded.

In all cases it was found that special care had been exercised in the storage of the poisons, especially in premises where foodstuffs were also retailed.

Pet Animals Act, 1951:

Five licences for the year 1957 were granted in terms of Section 1 of the Act in respect of premises used for keeping pets intended for sale. Four of these premises were previously licensed, one having been relinquished for several years and re-licensed, while the other was licensed for the first time.

Twelve visits of inspection were made to these premises when conditions were found satisfactory.

Shops Act, 1950:

In an endeavour to ensure compliance with the many facets of this Act, it was necessary to make five hundred and thirty-two inspections and to issue thirty-one written and thirty verbal intimations, while fourteen shopkeepers were warned regarding general hygienic defects and six relative to inadequate ventilation.



It was also necessary to draw the attention of five shopkeepers to the unsatisfactory condition of the sanitary accommodation and seven shopkeepers to the existence of certain unsatisfactory structural conditions, while other contraventions included the failure to observe half-day closing; the non-exhibition of the statutory notices, and the omission to keep the necessary records relative to young persons. As a result of re-visits it was observed that the various shopkeepers were endeavouring to comply with the various requirements of the Act.

It is interesting to note that a suite of shops erected in the centre of a new housing estate on the initiative of the Town Council was nearing completion, and at the end of the year three of the five shops were actually opened for business. On the same site, a large two-storey ultra modern block of self-service shop premises is being erected and will be ready for use early in the New Year. There were also quite a number of improvements and renovations, ranging from minor to major, effected at a number of existing premises, all designed to cater more adequately for the needs of the public and the staff employed therein, the latter of whom being provided with more acceptable toilet and welfare facilities.

The post-war trend has been towards the extension and modernising of shop premises, and there can be no doubt that the

contemporary decor of such renovated shops presents a striking contrast in the main shopping thoroughfares.



A practice which still causes concern to the Inspectorate is the continuance, albeit on a somewhat reduced scale, of the mobile vehicle, some of which are designed on the latest hygienic principles, while others just provide the minimum of accommodation. None the less the latter share in the present boom in trade. The increased trade accruing to this type of shopping is, of course, occasioned by the rapid development of these housing areas without a complementary provision of shops, a position which is now being remedied.

The hope is expressed that the long awaited Food Hygiene Regulations will not be entirely silent on this particular matter.

Places of Public Entertainment:

These registered premises, numbering twenty in all and comprising five cinemas and fifteen public halls, were regularly inspected during the year. The sanitary accommodation in each case was found both suitable and sufficient, being maintained in a clean and wholesome condition, while the general hygienic conditions were satisfactory. The re-decoration of the foyer of one cinema was in progress at the end of the year, while plans were in being for the re-siting of the sanitary accommodation in one dance hall. The destruction caused by vandals in these premises gives cause for alarm, particularly

from the managements' point of view, who, in certain instances, due to financial circumstances, find the replacement of fittings and requisites quite an embarrassment.

In order to test the efficiency of ventilating systems in cinemas, Kata thermometer tests were carried out at three premises, and two samples of air were taken from each of the three cinemas. The Kata readings, both wet and dry, indicated satisfactory ventilation, while the Analyst reported that the carbon dioxide content of the six samples submitted revealed thorough ventilation.

Seventeen visits of inspection were made to these premises as the result of which ten written and five verbal intimations were issued.

Billiard Rooms:

There are six billiard rooms in the Burgh, five of which are owned by the Town Council and administered by the Baths, Institutes and Halls Committee, the other being privately owned and run in conjunction with a restaurant business. Regular inspections were made to these registered premises when conditions were found satisfactory, while minor repairs and re-decoration were effected in several cases.

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892:

The following action was taken in terms of the undernoted Sections of the above Act:—

Section 115.

Six notices were issued to occupiers to cleanse in weekly rotation the common W.C.s, stairs, and passages used by them.

Section 117.

Three hundred and thirteen visits were paid to properties regarding the whitewashing of common closes, stairs, and W.C.s as a result of which one hundred and eighty-eight notices and twenty-eight second notices were issued.

Section 164.

Forty written notices and eight verbal intimations were issued to owners or factors intimating the existence of defective rain water fittings at their properties.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Since the inception of this Act and its relevant Regulations, considerable progress has been made in the campaign to secure

improvement in the safety potential of heating appliances and, as a result, it is obvious that reputable firms now produce an article capable of satisfying even the most stringent tests as demanded by B. Standards 1670 and 1950.

The convector type of fire, whether of the gas, electric or oil variety, is practically free from the danger of burning and any accidents which may now occur are usually attributable to appliances with exposed elements or burners.

It is worthy of note that only one electric fire failed to comply with the statutory requirements and subsequent investigation showed that this appliance which, incidentally, was exposed for sale in an auction room, the management of which scrapped the fire when advised that it was now obsolete, having obviously been manufactured prior to the advent of this Act.

During the year forty electric fires—four of the convector or fan type and 36 of the radiant type—eight gas fires, comprising seven for use with coal gas and one for calor gas, and six paraffin fires, consisting of four of the convector type and two of the pressure type, were tested and only one, namely, an electric fire, failed to comply with the standard.

Infectious Diseases:

During the year investigations, reports, disinfections, and fumigations were carried out in connection with the following infectious diseases notifications, viz.:—

Scarlet Fever	22
Observation Scarlet Fever	3
Tuberculosis Removals	9
Paratyphoid	1
Observation Poliomyelitis	1

The details of work performed by the Sanitary Department in the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases are shown in Appendix 2 of this Report.

HOUSING.

The word “housing” is now usually used in the more restricted sense of providing satisfactory homes for those families who are living under overcrowded or unhealthy conditions and whose needs are not likely to be satisfied under normal conditions. Since the First World War, housing has been regarded as a major social and economic problem, and governments have found it necessary to legislate on the subject and to provide financial assistance in various forms in an

endeavour to solve the problem. The output of houses in Scotland between the wars was in the region of 336,000, comprising the following groups:—

(a) Built by Local Authority	230,000
(b) Built by Private Enterprise (with subsidy)	43,000
(c) Built by Private Enterprise (without subsidy)	63,000

This large output did not solve the problem because firstly, approximately one-third were sold to owner-occupiers; secondly, large numbers of unfit houses were demolished, and thirdly, although the total population had not increased substantially, the number of individual families had increased, owing to the falling birth rate.

The Second World War had a profound effect both upon the housing problem and on public opinion regarding it. The existing shortage was greatly accentuated as practically no houses were built and existing unfit houses became intolerable because necessary repairs could not be carried out.

The war period gave an opportunity of reviewing experience gained in previous years. There were certain definite gains in pre-war housing, but there were also serious defects. For instance, too large a proportion of houses were built for sale, housing schemes were developed too exclusively for housing purposes, lacking in other necessities such as shops, community centres, and schools. There was no policy designed to promote distribution of industry and population, while housing was not related to a constructive town planning policy, and to obviate the foregoing defects legislative and administrative action was designed, whereby the distribution of houses was to conform to town planning policy.

The output of houses steadily increased in the post-war years, but until 1954 the emphasis was on the re-housing of overcrowded and homeless families as opposed to those living in unfit houses. However, in 1954, each Local Authority was required to draw up a programme of clearance and replacement of unfit houses, given power and financial aid to purchase unfit houses at site value, and make improvements where immediate demolition was impracticable. Increased facilities were also offered to induce owners in the conversion and improvement of old but structurally sound houses.

The housing problem improves daily despite retardation presumably brought about by economic influences, but there is still a great deal to be achieved in the provision of adequate and healthy homes for these families living in unsuitable conditions.

The work as reported hereunder was performed under the various Acts relating to housing, viz.:—

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928.

1. Number of dwellinghouses inspected:—

(a) During the year	209
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a))	13,290
- Note:—In addition, 353 houses were re-inspected during the year.
2. Number of dwellinghouses which, on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—

(a) During the year	34
(b) Since 1st January 1931	2,246

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient W.C. Nil.
4. Number of dwellinghouses where requirements were complied with by owners during the year Nil.
5. Number of dwellinghouses where work was carried out by the Town Council during the year after failure to do so by the owners Nil.
6. Number of dwellinghouses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 246 19

WATER (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1946.

7. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 54 of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946, requiring provision of inside water supply and sink 2
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which requirements were complied with by the owners during the year 2
9. Number of dwellinghouses in which work was carried out by the Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so Nil
10. Number of dwellinghouses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at the instance of Town Council without notice under Section 54 Nil.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, reproduces in consolidated form without amendment, the law contained in the former Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1949 and in certain other enactments relating to housing in Scotland.

11. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 7 (1) Nil.
12. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year following on notices under Section 7 (1) Nil.
13. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which work was carried out during the year by the Town Council under Section 8 (1) and (2) Nil.
14. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which, in terms of Section 10, a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 9 (4) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 7 (1) Nil.
15. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 9 (1) 72

16. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which following on notice under Section 9 (1):—
- (a) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit 2
 - (b) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will be rendered fit Nil.
 - (c) Demolition Orders have been made during the year under Section 9 (4) 56
 - (d) Closing Orders have been made during the year under Sections 9 (4) and 11 (1) 16
17. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during the year following on undertaking under Section 9 (2) Nil.
18. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at the instance of the Town Council Nil.
19. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders have in terms of Section 9 (4) been determined by the Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation 1
20. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 75 towards cost of repairs and the amount so advanced 26
(50 per cent. grant in 22 cases, and maximum grant in the remaining 4.)
21. The general character of defects found were:—
- (a) Insufficient sanitary accommodation.
 - (b) Dampness, lack of damp proof course, lack of or insufficient sub-floor ventilation.
 - (c) No through ventilation, lack of open spaces around buildings, and lack of paving and drainage of areas.
 - (d) Defective roofing, grates, chimneys, plasterwork, floors, windows, and walls.
 - (e) Inadequate natural lighting.
 - (f) Lack of/or insufficient washing facilities and cupboard accommodation.
 - (g) Defective and insanitary drainage.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Under the provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, 108 intimations were issued in respect of defects existing in dwellinghouses, and of these 42 referred to dampness, 9 to defective chimneys, 7 to defective floors, 3 to defective ceilings, 18 to defective roofs, and 29 to general defects.

THE RENT RESTRICTIONS ACT.

The Rent Restrictions Acts comprise nine separate Acts which are still in force, either in whole or in part, and principally refer to houses which are let unfurnished. These Acts, which had their origin in 1915, are among the many efforts to limit the rise in the cost of living caused by the first and second world wars. Their primary object being, except in certain specified circumstances, the prevention of unlimited increases in rent, and the ejection of contractual tenants. The two Acts which are of direct moment are:—

- (a) The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954;
- (b) The Rent Act, 1957.

(a) The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954:

This enactment fortifies previous legislation and introduces a measure that allows some increase in rent with safeguards to ensure that repairs are in fact made and that houses subject to rent increase are adequately maintained. At the same time, under a new slum-clearance policy, each Local Authority was required to draw up a programme of clearance and replacement of unfit houses and given power and financial aid to buy unfit houses at site value, and to make improvement where demolition is impracticable.

Part. 1.

The proposals of the Local Authority, which were reported in full in the 1955 Annual Report, were submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland in August 1955. These specified the number of unfit houses, how they were to be dealt with, and the number of houses required to facilitate the re-housing of the displaced occupants.

Since the submission of these proposals two hundred and twenty-seven houses have been dealt with in terms of Section 9(4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and at the end of the year a further one hundred houses had been represented to the Town Council.

Part 2.

The following table shows the action taken under Part 2 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, since it came into operation in August 1954 to 31st December 1957, viz.:—

1. *Application for Certificates of Disrepair.*

	Subject to 1954 Act Repairs Increase.	Subject to 1957 Act Repairs Increase.	Subject to 1957 Act Increase.	Not Subject to Rent Increase.	Totals.
Number of applications for Certificates,	30	—	13	8	51
Number of Certificates granted	27	—	13	7	47
Number of Certificates refused	2	—	—	—	2
Number of Certificates withdrawn	1	—	—	—	1
Number of Certificates under considera- tion	—	—	—	—	—

2. *Applications for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair.*

	Subject to 1954 Act Repairs Increase.	Subject to 1957 Act Repairs Increase.	Subject to 1957 Act Increase.	Not Subject to Rent Increase.	Totals.
Number of applications for Revocation of Certificates	9	—	—	—	9
Number of applications granted	9	—	—	—	9
Number of applications refused	—	—	—	—	—
Number of applications still under con- sideration	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—In addition to the above nine Certificates revoked, a further Certificate was revoked by the Sheriff following an appeal by the landlord.

The Rent Act, 1957:

The Rent Act was passed in July 1957 and among its provisions is the introduction of an additional repairs increase in the rents of controlled houses to that permitted in terms of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. It also introduced an alternative increase known as the "1957 Act Increase," whereby the rents of controlled houses may be increased by twenty-five per cent. without the fulfilment of certain conditions, but a landlord's failure to carry out necessary repairs entitles a tenant to a disrepair certificate which normally precludes any increase.

The Act also decontrolled from August 1957 all owner-occupied houses within the limits of control, and any unfurnished house genuinely let to a new tenant. Houses at rating levels higher than £40 (Scotland) were also decontrolled but, until October 1958, no tenant can be evicted or have his rent raised save by an agreement on a new lease to run for at least three years.

Housing and Town Development (Scotland) Act, 1957:

The above Act, which came into operation in July 1957, among other things makes provision for payment in respect of unfit but well-maintained houses. In the first place it enables the Secretary of State, by Order, to bring into line with present maintenance costs, the payments that Local Authorities may be required to make under Section 40 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, in respect of unfit houses included in clearance areas or the subject of compulsory purchase orders, disregarding sanitary defects if the houses have been well maintained. Secondly, a new provision is made whereby Local Authorities shall make payment in respect of unfit but well-maintained houses which have become the subject of Closing or Demolition Orders.

Application in respect of such payment must be made to the Local Authority within three months after service of an Order. The Local Authority shall consider the application on its merits and shall, if justifiable, make such payments as laid down by Order. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Local Authority has the right to appeal to the Sheriff.

There have been no applications for payment in respect of unfit but well-maintained houses principally as the majority of the houses, at present subject to Closing or Demolition Orders on account of poor maintenance, do not qualify for payment. It would, however, be pertinent to assume that as time goes on and it is necessary to

include owner-occupied houses in this category, most of which are to a degree well maintained, applications would, no doubt, be received.

New Houses Completed:

Two hundred and thirty-three houses for general needs were completed and occupied during the year, comprising two hundred and thirteen non-traditional and twenty traditional houses. The non-traditional houses are situated in the Aberdour Road scheme and consist of:—

- (a) 23 cottages of 3-apartments;
- (b) 32 cottages of 4-apartments;
- (c) 91 flats of 3-apartments;
- (d) 51 flats of 4-apartments;
- (e) 16 flats of 2-apartments.

The sixteen 2-apartment flats are principally for persons coming under the Aged Persons' Group, while ten cottages of 4-apartments and six of 3-apartments were erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association for general needs.

The twenty traditional houses were erected on Gap Sites at Baldridgeburn, Leny Place, and Townhill, and comprised:—

- (a) Two cottages of 3-apartments at Baldrigeburn;
- (b) Four flats of 2-apartments at Leny Place (single persons);
- (c) Two cottages of 3-apartments at Townhill;
- (d) Twelve cottages of 4-apartments at Townhill.

In addition to the aforementioned, thirteen houses were erected by private enterprise, comprising:—

- (a) Two houses of 3-apartments;
(b) Nine houses of 4-apartments;
(c) Two houses of 5-apartments.

Categorisation of the above is as follows:—

Houses Built by Local Authority:—

Non-Traditional:

Aberdour Road Scheme	197
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Traditional;

Baldrigeburn	2
Leny Place	4
Townhill	14

Houses Built by Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd., at the Aberdour Road Scheme (General Purposes)

<i>Houses Built by Private Enterprise</i>	13
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Total	246
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Private Houses Altered:

General improvements, involving in the majority of cases, the installation of suitable sanitary arrangements, bathroom, larder, and hot water supply were effected to fifty-seven individual houses during the year. Improvement grants in terms of Part VII. of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were approved in respect of twenty-six of these houses, twenty-two of the owners receiving a grant of 50 per cent. and the remaining four the maximum grant of £400.

The response to these grant facilities in the conversion and improvement of houses has been very disappointing especially with regard to tenanted houses, although a minority of owner-occupiers have taken full advantage in as far as their own houses are concerned, but landowners in the landward area of the Burgh have taken advantage to a greater degree, principally to attract suitable and competent labour to the already dwindling agricultural population.

New Houses under Construction or Contracted for:

The development of the Aberdour Road site continues, while thirty-three traditional flats are in the process of erection at Headwell and twenty-nine traditional cottages are scheduled for erection on Gap Sites at Henderson Street, Kingseat; Muir Road, Townhill, and Woodmill Road, Dunfermline.

The position may be summarised as follows, viz.:—

Local Authority:

Scheme.	Under Construction.	Not Commenced.	Total.
<i>Aberdour Road:</i>			
(a) Lanarkshire (Bellstone Houses)	295	79	374
(b) Shopping Centre (Flats above Shops)	8	—	8
<i>Headwell Road:</i>			
33 Traditional Flats	33	—	33
<i>Gap Sites:</i>			
(a) Henderson Street, Kingseat	—	9	9
(b) Muir Road, Townhill	—	8	8
(c) Woodmill Road	—	12	12
Total	336	108	444

Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd:

Scheme.	Under Construction.	Not Commenced.	Total.
Aberdour Road (general needs)	97	—	97
Total	97	—	97

Note.—Sixteen of original contract of 113 completed and occupied.

Site Acquisition for Development:
Sites Acquired:

Location.	Area (Acres).	Remarks.
(a) 25-27 High Beveridgewell.. ..	.07	Old Persons' Cottages.
(b) 7-19 Loch Street, Townhill ..	.15	Re-development with adjoining sites.
(c) Aberdour Road.. .. .	22.471	Part of 5th Development.
(d) 17-19 Golfdrum Street .. ..	.13	Re-development with adjoining sites.
(e) 62 Mid Beveridgewell .. .. .	.293	Old Persons' Cottages.

Sites in Course of Acquisition:

(a) Park Road, Rosyth	4.49	3 and 4 storey flats.
(b) 184-186 Pittencrieff Street.. ..	.2518	Re-development.
(c) 13-15 Golfdrum Street.. .. .	—	Re-development.
(d) Hospital Hill Allotments .. ..	.715	For erection of flats.
(e) 109-117 Main Street, Kingseat,	.3205	Re-development.
(f) Aberdour Road	—	4(c) Development.

Notices Requiring Admission:

In terms of Section 159 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, twenty-nine notices were served on the occupiers of houses who refused to grant admission to an inspector. Generally, these notices applied to occupiers whose standard of cleanliness is low and who show resentment at being kept under surveillance. Subsequent admission was granted in each case following the service of these notices.

Problem Families:

The term "problem families" came into prominence in the early years of the Second World War and refers to these families whose failure to observe social and public health standards renders them intolerable to the community at large. The numbers are small, representing approximately .2 per cent. of the Burgh population but large enough to cause the Town Council and its responsible officials a great deal of anxiety and concern.

Statistics show that generally one and sometimes both parents of problem families are of low intelligence and can be either married or unmarried. It is often found that marriage took place in haste without due consideration for the future, and large families are common. The added responsibilities of raising such families often engenders failure in the parents and absolute neglect becomes apparent in their homes. Filth and vermin appear and a perfectly good house becomes very objectionable and could cost quite a sum for cleansing and re-decoration which normally could not be recovered from such families, as they are usually in the lower income group or in receipt of National Assistance. Constant surveillance is necessary and, as

the majority of these families have multiple problems, several officials could be interested at one time.

The experience of the Sanitary Department over the past years has been that, while parents are reluctant to change the mode of living followed over the years, there is hope for the children, taking into account the general improvement in housing conditions, the higher standard of education available, and the welfare state. In order to arrive at a suitable and mutual solution to the existing problem in the Burgh, a Committee of the officials concerned was formed during the year. The aim of the Committee is the formulation of a suitable solution whereby these families may be enabled to live a more or less normal mode of life.

During the year two hundred and fourteen inspections were made to seventy-nine houses, comprising one hundred and seventy-nine to Corporation houses and thirty-five to privately-owned houses. As a result of these inspections, nine written and fifty-four verbal intimations were issued. Re-inspections of the houses concerned were carried out to ascertain the extent, if any, of the response of these notices and intimations. Two visits were made to the Hostel Block, Townhill, where conditions were found satisfactory.

Rehousing of Families:

(1) Overcrowded:

One hundred and ninety-five families living overcrowded (including sixty families living in unfit houses, twenty families having a member in ill-health, four families having a tubercular member, and twenty-four families where overcrowding was abated as the result of suitable exchanges being granted) were re-housed during the year and of these, one hundred and ninety-two were re-housed into Corporation-owned houses, while three mining families living overcrowded were re-housed in the S.S.H.A. houses for miners at the Aberdour Road Housing Scheme.

(2) Living in Unfit Houses:

One hundred and twelve families living in unfit houses (including sixty families living overcrowded as mentioned above) were re-housed, and of these ninety-seven were re-housed into Corporation houses of over two apartments; fourteen into two-apartment houses; and one mining family was re-housed in the S.S.H.A. Houses for Miners in the Aberdour Road Housing Scheme.

(3) Living in Lodgings:

Eighty-seven families living in lodgings (including eight families having a tubercular member) were re-housed and of these thirty-five

were housed in Corporation temporary houses, forty-four into permanent houses, two into Corporation old property, and four mining families in the S.S.H.A. Houses for Miners at the Aberdour Road and Woodmill Housing Schemes.

(4) *With Illness:*

Twenty-three families having one or more members in ill-health (including twenty families also living overcrowded as mentioned above) were re-housed and all these were re-housed in Corporation property.

(5) *Transfers:*

Fifty-five transfers were granted during the year, of which fifteen were granted to families living in temporary houses to permanent houses, eighteen to mining families residing outwith the Burgh to S.S.H.A. houses, three to Admiralty special priority applicants, and the remaining nineteen to families already residing in Corporation houses.

(6) *Exchanges:*

One hundred and seventy-two exchanges were also granted, one hundred and thirty-one being granted to Corporation tenants, twenty-eight to the tenants of privately-owned houses to Corporation houses, and thirteen to families residing outwith the Burgh to Corporation houses. As a result of these exchanges being granted twenty-five cases of overcrowding were abated and one family having a member in ill-health was suitably re-housed.

(7) *Families Receiving Special Priority:*

Seven families receiving special priority were housed during the year, and of these, two were Admiralty special priority, the remaining five being Town Council special priority applicants.

(8) *Aged Persons' Group:*

Eighteen families coming under the Aged Persons' Group (including eleven families living in unfit houses, three of which were also overcrowded, and one family for health reasons) were re-housed in two-apartment houses in the Aberdour Road and Leny Place Housing Schemes.

(9) *Single Persons:*

There was no addition made to the existing provision for single persons.

Housing Applications:

The number of tenants' housing applications dealt with under the Town Council's points scheme was 572 and of these, 355 were

new while the remaining 217 were for re-assessment on account of changes in circumstances. There were 4,253 applications for housing accommodation at the end of the year, comprising the following groups, viz.:—

Tenants known to be living overcrowded	984
Families living as sub-tenants	1,853
Single persons who qualify for consideration for 1-apartment houses .. .	261
Applicants working in the Burgh with families living outwith the Burgh ..	385
Aged persons who qualify for consideration for 2-apartment houses .. .	389
Applications from tenants without points under the present letting scheme,	270
Applications from tenants with points but not overcrowded	111

The overcrowded standard is based on the recommendation of D.H.S. Circular No. 149/44 dated 19th October 1944.

Overcrowding:

	Houses.		Persons.
	Apts.	Private.	L.A.
(A) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority and the number of persons concerned from date of Housing Survey, 1935, to end of 1957.	3,108		16,304
(B) (a) Number of houses of each size <i>i.e.</i> , 1-apartment, 2-apartments, etc., in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority distinguishing	1	516	21
	2	1,531	165
	3	317	431
	4	87	40
(1) Privately-owned houses;		2,451	657
(2) Local Authority houses.			
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (A) and (B) who have been re-housed in privately owned houses.		180 (of which 173 came from privately-owned houses and seven from Corporation houses).	
(C) Number of known cases in which dwellinghouses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.		127 (of which 112 were privately-owned and 15 were Corporation houses).	
(D) Are steps being taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions are provided for first as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory conditions?	Yes, by means of "Points Scheme."		
Details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number in family and size of house. 2. Sex separation. 3. Tuberculosis or other illness. 4. Structural condition of house. 5. Disabled ex-Servicemen in receipt of disability pension receive points in proportion to the percentage of pension. 6. Waiting time—1 point for every five years on the housing list. 7. Expectant mother receives an additional 2 points. 		
(E) Any observations with regard to general position of overcrowding in the Burgh.	At the end of the year there were 178 houses (1,004 houses based on D.H.S. Circular 149/44) known to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family.		

Of the 1,004 houses mentioned above, 20 refer to overcrowded prefabricated temporary houses.

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing on 31st December 1957 in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	17	30	6	—	—	53
2	6	23	7	—	—	36
3	17	17	5	—	—	39
4	3	3	7	—	—	13
5	—	2	3	1	—	6
6	—	—	2	7	2	11
7	—	2	4	14	—	20
Totals	43	77	34	22	2	178

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. ..	41	57	14	—	—	112
Rosyth	—	1	4	20	2	27
Townhill.. .. .	2	7	—	—	—	9
Kingseat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation.. ..	—	12	16	2	—	30
Totals	43	77	34	22	2	178

Number of houses known to be overcrowded in terms of D.H.S. Circular 149/44:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	58	211	61	8	1	339
2	9	103	26	4	—	142
3	69	147	71	6	—	293
4	11	34	44	8	1	98
5	—	4	9	4	1	18
6	—	—	10	19	1	30
7	—	3	30	31	—	64
Totals	147	502	251	80	4	984

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. ..	141	419	182	22	2	766
Rosyth	—	2	31	45	1	79
Townhill.. .. .	4	51	5	1	—	61
Kingseat	2	9	1	—	—	12
Corporation.. ..	—	21	32	12	1	66
Totals	147	502	251	80	4	984

In addition to the 984 houses mentioned above, there were 20 temporary houses overcrowded at the end of the year.

New Houses:

The undernoted table gives the number of houses erected and converted since the coming into operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, by (a) Town Council and (b) Private Enterprise, showing the number of rooms exclusive of scullery and bathroom, viz.:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1919-51	6	204	1,995	2,385	467	5,057
1952	—	—	109	128	27	264
1953	—	16	168	144	16	344
1954	4	28	203	158	66	459
1955	8	39	192	222	20	481
1956	16	20	127	132	5	300
1957	—	28	156	117	2	303
Totals	34	335	2,950	3,286	603	7,208

The Town Council owns 4,188 houses, and of these 116 are non-subsidy, 196 are 3-apartment temporary prefabricated houses (four of the original temporary houses were demolished in 1956 on account of subsidence caused by old mine workings), and 50 prefabricated (permanent) houses, the remaining 3,826 being subsidised under the various Housing Acts. In addition to the above, 54 old houses built prior to the Housing and Town Planning (Scotland) Act, 1919, are owned by the Town Council. The number of old houses is slowly diminishing principally on account of unfitness or inclusion in re-development schemes.

Through the agency of Mr. James H. Turner, Housing Manager, the Town Council factors 578 houses belonging to the Scottish Special Housing Association which are let exclusively to miners and also 72 houses for general needs owned by the same Association.

Forty other houses coming under the following categories are factored by the Housing Manager. These comprise:—

	No.	Owner.
1. Baths	3	Town Council.
2. Burial Grounds	4	Town Council.
3. Common Good	8	Town Council.
4. Forth Road Bridge	8	Forth Road Bridge Joint Board.
5. General Improvements	9	Town Council.
6. Public Health	1	Town Council.
7. Public Lighting	1	Town Council.
8. Slaughterhouse	1	Town Council.
9. Streets	5	Town Council.
Total	<u>40</u>	

Houses Represented:

Seventy-two houses were represented in terms of Section 9(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and the Town Council ultimately made Demolition Orders in respect of fifty-six of these houses; Closing Orders in respect of fifteen, and accepted three year undertakings in respect of the remaining two houses.

Forty-eight houses which had already been dealt with by the Town Council under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were still used for human habitation at the end of the year. These consisted of:—

(a) Demolition Orders	35
(b) Closing Orders	13
Total	<u>48</u>

The following tables show the size and situation of the houses dealt with under Section 9(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	9	36	2	1	—	48
2	—	1	—	—	—	1
3	2	12	6	2	1	23
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .	11	49	8	3	1	72

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. .	11	48	8	3	1	71
Townhill.. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingseat	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rosyth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattiesmuir .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	49	8	3	1	72

Houses Listed:

The undernoted tables show the size and situation of the known unfit houses at 31st December 1957, viz.:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1	128	277	77	10	1	493
2	25	62	11	6	2	106
3	44	138	30	14	1	227
4	6	29	2	—	—	37
5	15	23	6	—	—	44
6	—	—	1	—	—	1
7	1	18	3	—	—	22
Totals	219	547	130	30	4	930

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. .	212	461	127	30	4	834
Townhill.. . .	4	43	—	—	—	47
Kingseat	2	25	—	—	—	27
Rosyth	—	13	2	—	—	15
Pattiesmuir .. .	1	5	1	—	—	7
Totals	219	547	130	30	4	930

Unfit Houses:

One hundred and forty-seven houses were closed either after representation in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, or by

agreement with the owner, as the result of which the position relative to houses actually closed at 31st December 1957 is shown hereunder:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-41	215	442	79	31	11	778
1942	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945	—	1	—	—	—	1
1946	3	3	—	2	—	8
1947	1	2	—	—	—	3
1948	5	16	5	—	—	26
1949	6	15	8	1	—	30
1950	—	1	1	2	—	4
1951	16	29	5	3	—	53
1952	11	41	6	1	1	60
1953	21	43	8	5	1	78
1954	8	49	6	1	5	69
1955	17	64	13	2	1	97
1956	24	73	19	1	—	117
1957	15	102	24	5	1	147
Totals	342	883	174	54	20	1,473

FOOD SUPPLY.

Milk:

Milk is a more or less perfect natural food but, unfortunately, it is also a splendid medium for the growth of bacteria. It is, therefore, absolutely essential to insist on strict cleanliness in all departments of the dairy and of all plant and utensils used therein. If proper results are to be obtained and trouble avoided thorough washing and sterilisation of all milk vessels must be practised. The trend nowadays in the field of milk production is the development of labour-saving devices to increase speed and improve the quality and purity of the product. There are many varieties of new or improved equipment now available but the efficiency may be just as variable, dependent entirely on the operator rather than the apparatus and too great insistence cannot therefore be laid on the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness of personnel, premises and equipment.

There are ten farms in the Burgh engaged in the production of milk, and of these six carry on a retail business while the other four engage mainly in supplying the local creamery with bulk milk which is processed for distribution to consumers within and adjacent to the Burgh under the designation of "Pasteurised."

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914:

The following registrations were in force at the end of the year, viz.:—

Number of registered producers of milk	10
Number of registered premises where milk is processed and/or bottled .. .	3
Number of registered retail purveyors of milk	15
Number of registered producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	4
Number of registered retail premises	28
Number of registered retail vehicles operating in the Burgh	26
Number of dairies exempt from registration	Nil.
Approximate number of cows in registered premises	365
Number of inspections of registered premises	48

Generally the structural conditions of the dairy premises were well maintained, and no major alterations or improvements were required during the year. Dairy equipment and apparatus were also well cared for while dairymen were at all times extremely co-operative and open to suggested improvements as regards the provision of new or improved appliances and general dairy technique.

There were no applications for upgrading during the year and the position remains the same as reported in 1956, viz.:—

Certified	2
Tuberculin Tested	8

Regular inspections, numbering forty-eight, were made of all dairies, including byres, milk houses, and sculleries, when intimations had at times to be served regarding unsatisfactory conditions such as:—

- (1) Dirty condition of cows and byre.
- (2) Cleansing and limewashing of byres and milk stores.
- (3) Method of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails.
- (5) Unsatisfactory condition of dungsteads.
- (6) The practice of milkers not wearing overalls.
- (7) The milkers omitting to use a strip cup.

The local Co-operative Society holds a licence to pasteurise milk and during the year thirty-three visits of inspection were made to ascertain the condition of the pasteurising plant, bottling and washing machines, and the premises to ensure that the milk was processed in a clean and hygienic manner, while recording thermometer charts were scrutinised to check on proper pasteurisation. Attention was, when necessary, drawn to certain unsatisfactory conditions relative to plant and premises. Cleansing and painting of the premises, including staffrooms, toilets and laboratory were effected in the Spring of the year.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934:

The provisions of this Order were enforced during the year with particular emphasis on the mode of transport, hygienic handling, and the condition of containers of bulk milk destined for delivery at catering establishments, works canteens, ice cream manufacturers, and particularly the local Creamery, where large quantities are delivered daily.

The attention of two producers was directed to the condition of delivery churns, which were found dirty and corroded, while another cause for complaint referred to improperly fitting and insecurely closed churn lids used in delivery. Intimation of these contraventions to the dairymen concerned had the desired effect, compliance with the Order being thereafter observed.

The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949:

The Burgh became a specified area in May 1953 and since that date there has been a gradual upgrading which is not in many cases entirely a financial gain and reflects credit on those producers who, being holders of Certified Licences, continue to retail milk at the Tuberculin Tested rate. A small quantity of non-designated bulk milk from outwith the Burgh is pasteurised at the local Creamery prior to distribution under the Special Designation of Pasteurised, but this quantity is slowly diminishing and will in the near future cease completely as and when these few producers become designated.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951:

The undernoted licences were in operation at the end of the year, viz.:—

Designation.	Producers.	Dealers.	Dealers Supple- mentary.	Pasteuriser.	Totals.
Certified	2	2	1	—	5
Tuberculin Tested.. ..	8	8	4	—	20
Pasteurised.. . . .		12	—	1	13
Totals	10	22	5	1	38

One application for upgrading was under consideration at the end of the year. This application was from the present holder of a dealer's supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk requesting upgrading to Certified. As the result of two dairy premises changing hands and the amalgamation of two others into a company, one dealer's licence and two dealers' supplementary licences were granted following the necessary conformable samples being procured.

It was found necessary on several occasions to direct the attention of dairymen to the provisions of the Order with regard to the use of bottles bearing the name of premises other than that specified in the licence and also to the proper labelling of bottle caps.

Two hundred and twenty-eight samples of designated milk were submitted to the bacteriologist for examination, and of these twenty-seven failed to comply with the requirements of the Order but, following subsequent samples being taken, conformable results were obtained. A summary of the above results is shown in Appendix 9.

Concentrated Milk:

A considerable proportion of the milk produced annually in this country is subject to concentration in one way or another. This concentration possesses several advantages over other methods of manufacture in so far as it contains the whole of the original constituents of the product in reduced bulk with the advantage of greatly extended keeping qualities. Since the inception of the Milk Marketing Board, milk production has increased with consequent increase in the manufacture of concentrated milk, which has proportionally reduced imports.

Milk can be concentrated in two ways:—

- (a) Condensed Milk—By condensation;
- (b) Dried Milk—By drying.

Milk subjected to condensation undergoes strict bacterial examination before processing, but is not a sterile product and could possibly contain numerous bacterial calories. There is no bacterial standard prescribed and it is therefore a pertinent question whether or not a standard should be applied particularly to ensure adequate examination and Pasteurisation prior to processing.

Dried milk, bearing in mind the high temperatures attained in its preparation, should be practically free from bacteria, provided the finished product is adequately protected from contamination and stored under favourable conditions. Bacterial examination is normally considered unnecessary. Samples of concentrated milk were taken in accordance with the following Regulations:—

- (a) *The Public Health (Condensed Milk) (Scotland) Regulations, 1931:*

Two samples of Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk (Sweetened), one of Condensed Full Cream (Unsweetened) Milk, and one of Full Cream (Sweetened) Milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

The Analyst reported that all the above samples were genuine while labelling conformed to the Regulations.

(b) *The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations (Scotland), 1931:*

Two samples of Dried Full Cream Milk and two samples of Dried Half Cream Milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported these samples to be genuine.

Cleanliness of Milk and Other Bottles:

Glass in the form of containers is largely used in many industries, particularly for the distribution of liquids, and its advantages include a hard, smooth, polished, finished surface which, if subjected to the proper washing process, attains a high degree of physical cleanliness. Containers are relatively cheap and, where the cost of the container is easily included in the price of the product, return is not normally necessary. However, where the cost of the container cannot reasonably be absorbed in the cost of the product, retention is economical. The most common cases where bottles are reclaimed and re-used are in the dairy, soft drinks, beer and other beverages industries. It is, therefore, essential that stringent precautions should be taken to render these bottles clean and as sterile as possible with particular emphasis on the dairy industry, bearing in mind the suitability of milk as an intermediate in the spread of infectious diseases. The desirable standard is, of course, complete sterility, but as this is not always possible to achieve, a maximum standard of 100 bacteria per M.L. with an absence of *B. Coli* is recommended and enforced.

Fifty washed bottles, comprising twenty-four milk, twenty aerated waters, and six beer were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination. Forty of these bottles complied with the stipulated standard while the remaining ten failed on account of high bacterial count in six cases and both high bacterial count and the presence of *B. Coli* in the other four. The unsatisfactory results referred in seven cases to lemonade bottles, where adequate care was not being exercised in the temperature of the rinses and the proper functioning of the washing machine jets. The screw tops of certain large types of aerated water bottles are usually a source of contamination as handling is always necessary in the bottling process and sometimes during washing operations.

Biological Examination of Milk:

Three samples of Certified Milk and thirteen of Tuberculin Tested Milk were taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist for

examination to ascertain the presence or absence of Tubercule Bacillus. The Bacteriologist reported that all these sixteen samples proved negative, the guinea pigs inoculated with these milks having revealed no evidence of tuberculosis at autopsy six weeks after injection.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland), 1925-27:

During the year 31 formal samples were taken in terms of the above Regulations and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. who reported that all these samples complied with the sulphur dioxide standards required by the Regulations. The following table shows the variety of samples submitted:—

Commodity	Genuine	Non-Genuine.	Total.
Mince	13	—	13
Link Sausages	12	—	12
Slicing Sausage	6	—	6
Total	31	—	31

The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957:

The addition of colouring matter to improve the appearance of food was formerly very prevalent. This practice was undesirable only in so far as the colouring matters used were injurious to health and accordingly previous legislation did not prohibit colouring matter generally, but only those of a dangerous nature.

The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1957, came into operation on 3rd July 1957, and seeks to tighten up previous legislation relative to colouring matter in food. The First Schedule of the Regulations details the colouring matters which can be used while Regulation 7 prohibits the sale or importation of certain raw and unprocessed foods, having in or upon them any colouring matter, otherwise than for marking purposes, with the exception of citrus fruit which must be suitably indicated in accordance with the Regulations. Certain provisions for the labelling of colouring matter intended for sale other than export are also made.

During the inspection of shops and other food premises the operative provisions of these Regulations were enforced and the

attention of all concerned drawn to the operational dates of the remaining provisions.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953:

This important Order substantially re-enacts in a consolidated and revised form, the Labelling of Food Order, 1950, and its amending Order, the main import of which is the control of the labelling of pre-packed articles of food, including liquids, to prevent misleading impressions as to the ingredients of same.

In this modern age where "easy to prepare" meals seem to be the vogue, a great variety of foodstuffs, comprising dehydrated, quick frozen and concentrated substances, are attractively displayed by utilising cellophane, metal, glass, cardboard and plastic containers of various types.

The following grades of pre-packed goods were examined, namely. Anchovies, Coffee, Cockles, Cornflour, Chicken, Curry Powder, Drinking Chocolate, Bisto, Cereals, Cheese Spread, Chocolate Spread, Dehydrated Soup, Dried Fruit, French Coffee, Fish Paste, Flavouring Essence, Gravy Browning, Gammon, Imitation Cream, Jelly Crystals, Lemonade, Lard, Margarine, Marmalade, Malt Vinegar, Meat, Mineral Waters, Morfat, Noodle Soup, Pickles, Pure Cream, Potatoes, Preserves, Quick Frozen Foods, Raisins, Roast Dripping, Salad Dressing, Sultanas, Sauce, Scotch Broth, Spice, Salt, Semolina, Soups, Salmon, "Snowballs," Tuna Fillets, Turtle Soup, Tinned Fish, Turkey, Tinned Shellfish, Vinegar, and Vegetables.

It is significant to report that out of that varied fare only three cases occurred where occupiers of the premises had to be notified regarding contraventions of the Order and compliance with the statutory requirements was in due course secured. These cases concerned Synthetic Cream which was not appropriately labelled to indicate that it was in effect imitation cream, cream filling of a confectionery product so labelled as to give a somewhat misleading impression as to its true nature and cereals comprising lentils, barley, peas, etc., packed in cellophane containers in such a manner as to render impossible identification of the contents.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926:

The Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Orders made thereunder, contain extensive provisions to secure that imported goods shall bear a notice declaring their place of origin, and detail penalties for fraudulent and deceptive labelling. During the year 49 inspections were carried out to ensure that imported food coming

within the scope of this Act and not exempted by the Board of Trade bore the necessary markings and display tickets. It was found necessary as the result of those inspections to serve eleven written notices and to give seventeen verbal warnings in respect of contraventions.

As reported in last year's report the majority of these notices and warnings referred to mobile retailing vehicles where due precaution is not always exercised. Offences against the Act are not deliberately committed and often arise through the negligence of the vendor or his servant. On no occasion has a retailer been found fraudulently describing or labelling an article.

Unsound Food:

In terms of Sections 9-11 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, 8 tons 19 cwt. 4 ozs. of Tinned Foodstuffs and 3 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. of other foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The major quantity of the aforementioned foodstuffs was condemned by request of the owners and certificates of unfitness were granted in each case.

Slaughterhouse:

The Public Slaughterhouse was inspected on twenty-two occasions during the year when it was found that in the face of adverse and unsatisfactory working conditions it was thoroughly managed and supervised by the Superintendent, Mr Laurence P. Russell, and his staff. I am indebted to the Superintendent for the undernoted information which shows the number and types of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year.

Stock	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partly Condemned	Meat lbs.	CONDEMNATIONS		
					Offals lbs.	Livers lbs.	Plucks No.
Cattle	4,286	6 (5,527 lbs.)	336 lbs.	5,863	15,038	695	—
Sheep.. ..	6,201	6 (312 lbs.)	—	312	35	—	7
Pigs	1,750	—	—	—	112	—	16
Calves.. ..	583	4 (161 lbs.)	—	161	56	—	4

The general arrangements, layout, and dilapidated condition of the Slaughterhouse premises are far from desirable and not conducive to the efficient distribution of meat and meat products to the community. Certain necessary repairs on a temporary basis have been executed during the year pending the erection of a new abattoir, the plans and location of which are in the process of approval.

The fruition of these proposals would be a great asset not only to those directly concerned in the work of the slaughterhouse, but to the hygienic and proper handling of meat intended for human consumption.

Observations during the year revealed improvement in the method of transportation of meat and meat products from the slaughterhouse to retail or other premises. Meat transport containers were used to great advantage by two butchery firms while other firms use small enclosed vans for this purpose.

Cattle Auction Market:

The cattle auction market which is occupied and administered by a firm of livestock auctioneers and owned by British Railways was inspected on thirty-one occasions during the year to ascertain the general sanitary conditions obtaining therein. Verbal and written intimations were issued relative to miscellaneous unsatisfactory conditions and in particular to the irregular removal of manure from the premises but towards the end of the year, however, this task was, by arrangement, undertaken by the Cleansing Department which now removes the manure at regular intervals in conjunction with the cleansing of drainage interceptors.

Auction sales are held on an average of one per week, when, prior to and occasionally after sales animals are housed in the spacious and very satisfactory lairage available at the market. Vehicles and floats used in the transportation of livestock are, in accordance with the terms of the Diseases of Animals Act, washed and disinfected on a modern well-drained washbed operated and staffed by the Cleansing Department.

Bakehouses:

During the year regular visits were made to the fifteen bakeries involving one hundred and twenty inspections and as a result ten written and thirteen verbal intimations were issued in respect of miscellaneous contraventions.

The unsatisfactory conditions observed included:—

1. Floors, walls and ceilings requiring to be cleansed and/or limewashed or painted.
2. Unsatisfactory storage of ingredients and utensils.
3. Unsatisfactory hygienic condition of apparatus, equipment and utensils.
4. Presence of flies, mice and sparrows.
5. Exposure of products to aerial contamination.

It was observed that a number of improvements had either been or were in the course of being effectedd, namely:—

1. Installation of modern sink units.
2. Complete renovation in two instances of vacant stores to provide modern confectionery premises.
3. Renovation of cooling apartment.
4. Provision of wire netting to exclude birds.
5. Miscellaneous minor structural repairs.

Despite the above improvements there is still much to be achieved in bakery hygiene, especially in handling methods and structural conditions and an endeavour is made to further this laudable aim by the judicious distribution of posters and pamphlets. supplemented, as occasion affords, by verbal and written exhortation.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that in no other realm of sanitary administration is the need so paramount for the enhanced powers envisaged in the forthcoming hygiene regulations than in this particular field and we therefore eagerly anticipate the issue of this long awaited aid and guide.

Premises for the Preparation and Sale of Foodstuffs:

Places of Public Refreshment:

At the end of the year there were twenty-seven registered premises coming under the category of restaurants, tea-rooms and cafés operating within the Burgh, while one long established café which was hygienically and structurally unsuitable was in the process of renovation and alteration to include modern hygienic equipment with separate toilet accommodation for both sexes, a welcome and highly commendable innovation from the public health point of view.

Plans for the adaptation of shop premises to form a café of the Espresso type were also inaugurated and, on completion, will include all the required facilities for the hygienic conduct of such a business. The management of a large restaurant principally run on a seasonal basis converted a section of their premises into a cafeteria in an effort to satisfy in a shorter period the requirements of a larger number of persons with consequent reduction in staff which on a seasonal basis is difficult to recruit.

Toilet accommodation was installed in two such premises during the year, thus reducing the number of registered premises without separate accommodation to five. These five premises are handi-

capped in so far as space is concerned, but, it is hoped that in the near future a suitable solution will be found in each case either by internal structural re-planning or by the acquisition of adjoining convertible property.

Generally these premises were well managed and maintained during the year with the exception of two cafés, one of which has already been mentioned as being in the process of renovation at the end of the year. The other café, structurally unsuitable and inadequately managed, is certainly not the ne-plus ultra of modern café hygiene, but it is hoped that the advent of forthcoming legislation will necessitate improvement. The general tendency observed has been for improvement both structurally and hygienically and with the greatly extended range of equipment—cooking, display and refrigeration, together with unrestricted supplies of food, the ambitious and progressive restaurateur seeks daily for improvement with consequent increase of patrons.

These premises were regularly visited involving one hundred and seven inspections as the result of which twenty-five written and twenty-one verbal warnings were issued in respect of structural defects and other unsatisfactory conditions obtaining therein.

These intimations related to:—

1. Cleanliness of walls, ceilings and floors.
2. Painting and/or limewashing of toilets.
3. Handling and storage of food.
4. Cleanliness of food preparing and cooking utensils.
5. Cleanliness and condition of crockery and cutlery.
6. Minor unhygienic conditions.

School Central Kitchens:

There are three school central kitchens situated within the Burgh which provide approximately eight thousand meals per week to thirty-three Education Authority Schools in the Dunfermline and District area. These kitchens were regularly inspected during the year when it was found that they were well managed and supervised by their respective supervisors. Repairs initiated during the year included the installation of new sinks, draining boards, repair of floor channels and food preparation benches.

Licensed Premises:

There are thirty-four licensed premises in the Burgh (including five licensed hotels) and these were regularly inspected involving

fifty-two visits, as the result of which ten written and three verbal intimations were issued. Since last reported upon, two of these establishments have changed hands, the new proprietors being in each case a brewery firm. In consequence the number of individually owned premises in this category is diminishing. These premises are on the whole well-maintained and supervised, the predominant aim being for general improvement both in accommodation and hygienic methods. The revolution which commenced in the war years and is still proceeding, whereby females frequent such premises has to a great extent resulted in the enlargement of sitting accommodation and the addition of modern separate toilets. Improved technique in beer pumping and distribution has also been observed, and the old metal pipe lines are being replaced by transparent plastic ones which are easily cleansed, and readily reveal the presence of any foreign matter or abnormality in the beer. Stainless steel sink units have been recommended and installed in several bars, but it is disappointing to record that publicans on the whole do not favour the mechanical washing of glasses.

The erection of a new public house in a new housing area was in progress at the end of the year, while extensive alterations to include improved toilet accommodation are to take place at two other such premises in the near future.

The attention of proprietors and managers had on several occasions to be directed to the lack of requisites in the toilet accommodation but generally these amenities were provided and maintained despite the fact that the incidence of vandalism is very high.

Aerated Water Works:

Twenty-three inspections were made to the five premises engaged in the manufacture and bottling of aerated waters to ascertain the general hygienic conditions existing therein. It was found necessary to issue two written and six verbal intimations in respect of miscellaneous defects. Samples of washed bottles of various sizes were procured to ensure the efficiency of bottle washing machines. These bottles on an average proved satisfactory, but in several cases reflected carelessness in the operation of washing machines and in the maintenance of the required temperature of detergents and rinses. A difficulty which is experienced by most of these manufacturers is the lack of available storage space for empty bottle crates, particularly during the slack season. The presence of such empties inside the bottling premises is far from desirable, causing interference with the efficient and hygienic operation of the factory. Seclusion

of bottle filling and washing from the rest of the premises should in each case be the prime objective in the effort to produce as clean and as safe a product as possible, bearing in mind that soft drinks are consumed by all classes and ages, including children of all age groups.

The bottling of screw topped bottles is not beyond criticism, as it is necessary to cap each bottle individually by hand. This type of bottle is favoured by the general public on account of its replacing cap enabling retention of partially filled bottles for later use. We can only hope that in this age of mechanisation, methods will soon be devised whereby all bottles will be filled and capped by machine.

Bacon Factory:

Extensive alterations, including the provision of new sanitary accommodation, dining-room and cloakroom, were carried out during the year, together with the redecoration of the entire premises. Steps were also taken to prevent as far as possible the ingress of insects and particularly flies to the premises. Electric fumigators which vaporise a chemical insecticide although not recommended by some authorities, have operated without complaint and with good results.

These premises were visited on eight occasions when conditions were found satisfactory.

Potato Crisp Factory:

There is one factory which comes under this category in the Burgh and it is run in conjunction with a fish and chip business. Inspections numbering four in all were made to the premises when conditions were found in order.

There were twelve complaints in respect of contamination or unsoundness of foodstuffs during the year, viz.:—

1. BLUE STAINED BRIDIE:

A portion of bridie which was stained with a blue dye was brought to the office for examination and afterwards submitted to the Public Analyst in order to determine the nature of the dye. The Analyst reported that the dye was not one of the colours prohibited in the manufacture of foods and had the characteristics of a normal food colour. He pointed out that there was no indication that the contamination was Warfarin Sorcxan for although the colour of these products is similar to that on the pastry, chemical tests indicated that the blue from the rat poison is more stable. Further investigations at the bakery concerned revealed that discoloration could only have been caused by contact with a cream covered cake of the same colour.

2. GLASS IN MILK BOTTLE:

A formal complaint relative to broken glass being found in a third-pint milk bottle was made by the headmaster of a school. Investigations revealed that during the bottling process a glass chip from another bottle had gained access to the bottle in question. Intimation to the firm concerned resulted in more stringent precautions during bottling in an effort to prevent recurrence.

3. NAIL IN SULTANA CAKE:

A portion of a small sultana cake containing a wire nail was also subject to investigation, which revealed that the nail originated from the wooden box in which the sultanas were packed. Preventative measures were undertaken at the bakery and the fruit suppliers formally notified.

4. PARAFFIN IN MILK:

A bottle of milk emitting a paraffin odour was traced to the dairy concerned, when it was learned that this bottle presumably used by a customer to hold paraffin had been overlooked during the washing process. A stiff reprimand to the dairyman resulted in the destruction of any further bottles coming under this category.

5. NAIL IN FRUIT LOAF:

A fruit loaf in which a wire nail was found revealed that the nail originated from a wooden box in which the fruit was contained. The bakery firm concerned (incidentally different from that mentioned in paragraph 3) forthwith took all reasonable precautions to prevent further contamination and notified the fruit suppliers concerned.

6. GREASE IN BREAD:

A loaf of bread containing small black particles was examined when it was found that the particles were lubricating grease from the mixing machine which, on being subjected to heat, had granulated and turned black. Steps were immediately taken by the bakery firm to have the particular machine repaired.

7. DARK COLOURED LENTILS:

A sample of lentils was, at the request of a shopkeeper, submitted to the Public Analyst in order to determine their genuineness and he reported that while the colour was darker than normal, the sample was genuine.

8. CHOCOLATE CONTAMINATED BY MICE:

A cake of chocolate purchased from a temporary general store in a new housing area was the subject of complaint. Investigations revealed that this particular shop was infested with field mice from the adjoining land. Disinfestation of mice and seizure of contaminated stock ensued.

9. SEDIMENT IN AERATED WATERS:

Another complaint was in connection with black particles in a bottle of aerated water. Investigations revealed that the particles were in fact undissolved essences used in the preparation of the drink and while visually undesirable, were not detrimental to health. The manufacturer took immediate steps to remedy the complaint.

10. UNSOUND FRUIT:

A complaint relative to the sale of unsound fruit was pursued and revealed that a box of apples damaged in transport was displayed by an inexperienced shop assistant. The manager of the premises was notified and the cause for complaint removed.

11. CHIPPED BOTTLES:

Two complaints referred to chipped milk bottles delivered to individual customers from the same dairy. A visit to the dairy resulted in the removal from circulation of all the chipped bottles and a reprimand to these employees engaged in the delivery of milk.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956:

One hundred and eight formal samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst in accordance with the requirements of the above Act. All these samples, with the exception of one whisky and two fish cakes, complied with their respective standards. Proceedings were instituted in respect of these samples of fish cakes and whisky and resulted in the manager of the public house from which the latter sample was procured being fined £6 following a plea of "guilty" and the owner of the shop from which the former were obtained, after a "guilty" plea being fined £5 and £8 respectively.

One hundred and fifty-three informal or test samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified that four samples of fish cakes failed to comply with the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1951. Formal repeat samples were then taken in each case resulting in two successful prosecutions as reported in the previous paragraph.

The Food Standards (Soft Drinks) (Amendment) Order, 1954:

Four test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order, 1954:

Two test samples were taken and both were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951:

Four test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1951:

Eleven formal and seven test samples were taken and of these two formal and four informal were reported to be deficient in fish.

The Food Standards (Fish Paste) (Amendment) Order, 1951:

Four test samples of fish paste were taken and all these samples were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953:

Ten test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Butter and Margarine) (Scotland) Regulations, 1956:

Nine test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Meat Paste) (Amendment) Order, 1951:

Two test samples were taken and both were reported satisfactory.

The Food Standards (Mustard) (Amendment) No. 2 Order, 1948:

Seven test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Saccharin Tablets) Order, 1953:

Two test samples were taken and both were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Salad Cream and Mayonnaise) Order, 1945:

Three test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

Code of Practice—Cream Soups:

Seven test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Suet) Order, 1952:

One test sample was taken and reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder) Order, 1944:

Two test samples were taken and both were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Curry Powder) Order, 1949:

Four test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Edible Gelatine) Order, 1949, and (Commencement) Order, 1951:

Two test samples of gelatine were taken and both were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949, and (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1955:

Five test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Food Standards (Self Raising Flour) Order, 1946:

Three samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1932:

There was no contravention of these Regulations observed.

Milk:

The Analyst reported that the average quality of the milk supply as indicated by the thirty-eight samples submitted is as follows:—

Water	87.51
Total Solids	12.49
Fat	3.72
Solids not Fat	8.77
	<hr/>
	100.00

These figures show that there has been little change in the average quality of the milk as compared with recent years and this is amply illustrated by the following figures:—

	Fat	Solids not Fat
1954	3.66	8.64
1955	3.66	8.63
1956	3.73	8.72
1957	3.72	8.77

All the samples submitted conformed to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

Butter and Margarine:

The amount of moisture in the butter samples varied from 14.36 per cent. to 15.04 per cent. and in the margarine samples from 14.16 per cent. to 15.06 per cent., thus conforming to the maximum amount of 16.00 per cent. permissible.

Spirits:

Seventeen samples of whisky, two of gin and one of rum were submitted for analysis during the year and of these twenty samples, one of whisky failed to comply with the standard of 65 degrees proof stipulated by the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. This sample was reported as being diluted with water sufficient to reduce the strength to 63.4 degrees proof contrary to the Act. Proceedings in the first instance were instigated against the licensee who provided evidence sufficient for self-examination and also to involve the manager of the premises who “Pled Guilty” and was fined £6.

Ice Cream:

As previously indicated, ice cream which at one time was accepted as a seasonal dainty, is now considered an almost everyday food possessing real food value provided it is made of high quality

ingredients, free from contamination. Besides being extremely palatable, "genuine" ice cream contains all the vitamins of whole milk and cream and is one of the most attractive ways in which dairy products may be served.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, specifies a standard for the chemical composition of ice cream, but it is understood that these standards were on an interim basis and subject to improvement as supplies became abundant and with this in mind the Food Standards Committee reported on the ice cream standard in 1957. The proposals submitted were as follows:—

- (a) That the fat content of ordinary ice cream should be unspecified as at present but that the designations "dairy ice cream" and "cream ice" should be reserved to products where the fat content is wholly that obtained from milk.
- (b) That the minimum fat content be raised from the present 5 to 8 per cent.
- (c) That the minimum Milk Solids not Fat be raised from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent.
- (d) That saccharin should be disallowed as a sweetening agent.
- (e) That a prescribed standard should be applied to "Milk Ice."
- (f) In order to regulate aeration (Overrun) and consequent excessive increase in volume, a prescribed minimum weight per gallon should be stipulated.

The question of overrun is a very complex one as in practice two types of ice cream are normally on sale in this country. There is the product of the small manufacturer whose overrun can be as little as 20 per cent. and that of the large manufacturer with different methods and equipment who is quite able to achieve an overrun of 100 per cent. It is, therefore, of paramount importance, bearing in mind that the ingredient contents laid down by the present standards are calculated by weight and not by volume, that the consumer who does not purchase by weight should be safeguarded.

It is often argued as to what type of ice cream is preferred by the public and whether or not the normal consumer could differentiate as to origin or ingredients. One manufacturer who, for many years, has been retailing ice cream and who takes a certain measure of pride in his business was obliged, on account of illness, for a period of approximately three months to purchase ice cream from another manufacturer. To his amazement, however, only one of his customers questioned the authenticity of the commodity. A

somewhat similar case was portrayed on B.B.C. Television when a connoisseur was unable to determine correctly between ice cream made entirely from milk products and that containing fat other than butter fat.

The foregoing are arguments for the manufacturers, but, from the Public Health point of view, a good wholesome, nourishing food containing valuable vitamins which promote growth and health is of primary importance whether individual partakers recognise these qualities or not.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948:

Two premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream during the year. One of these was an initial registration while the other was a re-registration several months after the previous registration had been relinquished, primarily on account of the commodity sold being inadequately wrapped. Another registration in respect of manufacture, storage and sale was relinquished towards the end of the year due to change in occupancy of the premises, which are now in the process of renovation. The registered retailing vehicles remain as reported last year with the exception of one fairly new vehicle which was sold to a retailer outwith the Burgh, registration of which was consequently relinquished. At the end of the year the following registrations were in operation:—

Premises—Manufacture, storage and sale	9
Premises—Storage and sale	13
Vehicles	6

Ninety-two visits of inspection (including twenty-one to retailing vehicles) were made regarding the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, when it was found necessary to serve fourteen intimations and give twenty-four verbal warnings in respect of defects and other unsatisfactory conditions found on inspection.

The general tendency in these premises is for improvement and although there is nothing to report relative to the installation of new plant and equipment, it is but fair to say that existing arrangements are satisfactory and well maintained. The standard of retailing vehicles has improved considerably over the past two years, but constant surveillance is necessary to ensure that the provided ancillaries are being used to the best advantage. The sale of pre-packed ice cream continues to extend rapidly through the agency of private traders, who are provided with refrigerators in their shops.

An improvement in the average quality of ice cream over the past two years is indicated by the following table:—

	Fat per cent.	Milk Solids not fat per cent.	Sugar per cent.
1955	6.61	9.11	13.61
1956	6.86	9.15	13.58
1957	7.14	9.62	12.93

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

It is the legitimate and understandable desire of a Cleansing Department to so perform its multifarious duties that it might be known by the pseudonym of the silent as well as the satisfactory service, and that some success attended this laudable aim may be readily claimed having regard to the fact that during the year there were received only seven complaints, of which two referred to street cleansing, four related to refuse collection and one to salvage.

There is still some considerable difficulty involved in recruiting suitable and sufficient personnel to operate this service but the portent seems to suggest the possibility of some improvement in this particular aspect, a development which would allow of the better deployment of the mechanical means now available for this type of work.

Cleansing Centre:

Reference was made last year to the inauguration of the new Cleansing Centre in Elgin Street and it is now possible to record, after our experience during the year, that a considerable improvement has been observed in the routine operation of the various sections of the depot, due both to the adequate size of each section and also to the spacious design of the whole centre. It is also of moment to mention that the welfare facilities are being fully used by most of the employees.

Street Cleansing:

The existing mode of operation, namely, the beat method with augmentation where possible and desirable, by the use of mechanical sweeper, was still practised in the conducting of the street cleansing service and some 968 tons of sweepings were collected from this source during the year.

Once more it has to be admitted that there is no apparent diminution in the quantity of litter deposited in the streets and this

practice not only adversely affects the local amenity but considerably emasculates our extensive and expensive street cleansing operations. It is hoped, perhaps somewhat piously, that the placing on the Statute Book of the Litter Act, may, to some extent, at least, supply the necessary corrective to this rather anti-social behaviour and thus meantime, at least, must be left this rather vexed but none the less perennial problem.

There were 4,533 gullies emptied by the S.D. Gully Emptier as a result of which 279 tons of sludge and grit were removed for disposal at the refuse coups.

The annual snow clearing campaign, which was a rather attenuated affair, only cost £229, 10s. 5d. inclusive of salt, labour and haulage.

Refuse Collection:

The normal twice weekly kerbside collection of refuse still obtained and during the year 11,966 tons of domestic refuse were collected, the daily yield being 32 tons 15.27 cwts. The mere reiteration that the normal refuse collection methods were continued is sufficient to draw attention to the fact that such a service is somewhat of a misnomer and leaves much to be desired. The economic factor aside for the moment as being unpropitious, there can be no gainsaying the fact that a modern conception of an efficient refuse collection service offering no offence to the canons of hygiene or aesthetics, must envisage as a minimum, two improvements in the status quo, namely, the universal provision of a suitable dustbin and the discontinuance of this unsightly and unhygienic kerbside collection. It might be that economics must meantime rule out the abolition of the latter, but surely the former is not now outwith the province of the majority, if not all occupiers of property. That such a consummation—so devoutly to be desired—would result in an unprecedented improvement cannot be denied and would be an earnest of a real desire on the part of the public for a really vital and overdue new look in the realm of cleansing.

The existing fleet of vehicles was maintained and in some cases overhauled in accordance with usual routine practice but there were no replacements effected during the year.

Conform to custom the repair section of the Cleansing Department continued to undertake, in a satisfactory and more or less acceptable manner, all the repair work for the other Corporation Departments. Relative to this particular section of the service it is of interest to confirm that the improvements in operation and

performance originally envisaged, have been more than confirmed since the new workshop was put into commission.

Refuse Disposal:

The disposal activities of the Department were once again concentrated on three coups, namely, Rosyth, Muircockhall, and Halbeath, at the latter of which, the operations of the British Transport Commission's contractors resulted in a more or less revolutionary change although, by reason of the methods adopted, the Cleansing Department's interests were fully safeguarded. The culmination of these combined efforts has resulted in the formation of a very valuable area of ground, the potential uses of which have been enhanced beyond recognition, a fitting tribute to the wisdom and economic advantage inherent in the controlled tipping method of refuse disposal.

The very important task of consolidating, sealing off and top dressing at these coups is very efficiently and economically performed by a D.4 Traxcavator.

The amount of refuse disposed of and the quantity of boiler ashes and soil used for top dressing on the coups in use during the year ending 15th May 1957 are shown in the table hereunder, viz.:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweep- ings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Man- ure. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Gullies. Tons	Boiler Ashes. Tons.	Soil Tons.	Total Tons
Halbeath	4,968	463	146	4	481	135	1,678	—	7,875
Muircockhall	2,451	193	261	467	438	99	710	3,132	7,751
Rosyth	4,547	312	59	—	59	45	1,507	2,067	8,596
Totals ..	11,966	968	466	471	978	279	3,895	5,199	24,222

Salvage:

It would appear, having regard to the progressive restriction in the quantity accepted and the decrease in price now enforced by the trade that there is likely to be another recession in the salvage sphere, during which it will be difficult and in some instances impossible to dispose of certain salvaged materials.

Meantime it is pleasing to record that the local salvage scheme was operated on the same principle as has obtained for nearly two decades and resulted in the collection of 1,083½ tons of material, which, when sold, realised the sum of £6,995, 1s.

The following tables show the amount of materials collected under the scheme, viz.:—

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1957.

No. (a)	Material (b)	T.	C. (c)	Q.	£	s.	d.
					(d)		
1.	Destructor Scrap	59	14	0	475	18	1
2.	Glass	38	1	3	53	4	6
3.	Kitchen Waste	228	15	3	886	13	1
4.	Metals (Black Scrap)	30	13	2	118	8	5
5.	Metals (Non-Ferrous)	0	0	3	3	3	9
6.	Miscellaneous	1	4	0	16	16	0
7.	Paper	719	12	2	5,384	6	5
8.	Textiles	5	3	1	56	10	9

Total Weight 1,083 tons, 5 cwt., 2 qrs.

Gross Receipts £6,995 1 0

Nett Receipts £943 3 5

Yield per 1,000 population per annum £152 1 4

Yield per 1,000 population per month £12 13 5

Yield per person per annum £0 3 0½

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME IN NOVEMBER, 1939, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

No. (a)	Material (b)	T.	C. (c)	Q.	£	s.	d.
					(d)		
1.	Batteries	80	5	0	42	9	0
2.	Bottles (28,708 dozen)	82	0	3	743	4	8
3.	Bones	123	6	1	373	3	6
4.	Destructor Scrap	1,936	10	0	4,364	2	4
5.	Footwear	6	1	2	40	9	6
6.	Glass	1,153	18	6	1,242	8	4
7.	Kitchen Waste	9,187	3	3	21,621	5	8
8.	Metals (Black Scrap)	908	9	3	2,141	17	9
9.	Metals (Non-Ferrous)	41	5	3	858	14	3
10.	Miscellaneous	135	2	1	246	1	9
11.	Paper	9,464	19	2	64,672	15	10
12.	Rubber	46	19	2	92	13	1
13.	Straw	47	8	3	162	9	7
14.	Textiles	254	12	2	2,437	18	7

Total Weight 23,468 tons, 4 cwt., 3 qrs.

Gross Receipts £99,039 13 10

Nett Receipts £36,472 6 0

Yield per 1,000 population £2,174 15 6

Yield per 1,000 population per month £9 19 6

Yield per person £2 3 6

County Salvage:

The County Salvage Scheme still operated and during the year 29 tons $15\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of material were handled, sorted and disposed of, whereby the sum of £148, 18s 9d. was paid to the County Council.

Service Authorities:

The local Service Authorities also participated in a more or less identical scheme as a result of which 3 tons $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of destructor scrap were dealt with, for which a payment of £6, 5s. 6d. was made.

Public Conveniences:

The Council has now acquired, through the co-operation of the Fife Education Committee, a suitable site, at the south-eastern extremity of the playground at Milesmark School for the new toilet rooms to be erected in the Rumblingwell area and plans are now in course of preparation of a structure which, it is confidently hoped, will not only serve the basic need for which it is primarily intended but will also enhance the amenity in this part of the town.

The Cleansing Department was again responsible for the regular cleansing, maintenance and supervision of the various conveniences throughout the Burgh, but, unfortunately, much of the effort expended in this direction was nullified by the continued trail of destruction wrought upon these premises by certain apparently irresponsible and incorrigible members of the public. It would appear that this is a trend which is not abating and is not confined to this part of the country, but whatever the ultimate solution to this unseemly public behaviour might be, there can be no gainsaying that its immediate and two-fold effect is the curtailing of the existing essential facilities and the incurring by the Town Council of a considerable amount of expense in effecting the necessary repairs.

The drawings from these premises amounted to £1,653, 12s. 1d., while the expense of supervision was £5,816, 12s. 4d. and the cost of supplies and repairs was £1,610, 15s. 8d.

Costs:

The hours of labour and the cost of wages for the various duties undertaken by the Cleansing Department during the year ended

15th May 1957 are shown in the following table in which figures for the previous year are included for comparison, viz.:—

Class of Work.	15th May, 1957.		15th May, 1956.	
	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
Refuse Collection	34,786½	£6,175 0 9	34,535½	£5,906 15 9
Refuse Disposal	28,910¾	£5,366 8 7	32,948½	£5,702 12 4
Street Sweepings	89,124½	£5,796 9 2	86,414	£14,519 7 11
Salvage	21,632½	£3,963 2 10	23,198¾	£3,887 5 1
Cleansing and Maintenance of Freighters and Depots .. .	5,432¾	£1,106 0 5	4,802	£941 8 10
Public Conveniences	35,500¾	£5,524 15 6	36,258	£5,271 1 1
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases of Animals Act)	451½	£78 7 6	529	£85 1 0
Removal Slaughterhouse Offal and Manure	989¾	£204 5 2	1,108½	£196 9 5
Trade Refuse (Collection and Disposal)	1,521	£281 15 8	1,351½	£239 6 1
Snow Clearing	132½	£35 9 2	5,382¾	£937 7 8
Gritting	168½	£33 1 2	595½	£116 18 0
* Other Payments	—	£3,294 3 4	—	£3,204 3 10
	218,650¾	£31,858 19 3	227,124	£41,007 17 0

* Other Payments include Administration, Holiday Pay, Annual Holidays, Sick Pay, Etc.

The gross cost of operating the Cleansing Service during the financial year 1956/57 was £80,644, 14s. 2d. and the revenue was £19,532, 1s. 11d., the nett cost being £61,112, 12s. 3d.

The following statistics were obtained from the above costs and the tonnage shown under refuse disposal, viz.:—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse	13,410 tons.
Weight per head of population	5.76 cwt.
Daily yield per 1,000 population	15.94 cwt.
Yearly yield per 1,000 population	291.52 tons.
Nett cost of collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ..	24s. 1.07d.
Nett cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse ..	13s. 1.42d.
Nett cost of collection and disposal per ton	37s. 2.49d.
Nett cost per person per year for cleansing services	26s. 3.99d.
Nett cost per person per day for cleansing services	0s. 0.86d.

Acknowledgment:

In concluding this resumé of the work performed during the year, I would take this opportunity to record my thanks to the members of the Town Council, particularly the members of the Health and Cleansing Committees for their support and to express my appreciation of the assistance extended to me by other Corporation Officials.

It is also with pleasure that I acknowledge the willing co-operation of the staff and employees.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

Appendix 1.

Nuisances and General Inspections

Number of complaints received (of which 8 were unjustified)	459
Number of written intimations issued	128
Number of verbal intimations issued	157
Number of second notices issued	33
Number of inspections, Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	19
Number of notices issued under Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 ..	6
Number of inspections, Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892	313
Number of notices issued under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 ..	188
Number of notices issued under Section 119, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 ..	9
Number of notices issued under Section 381 (36), Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892,	2
Houses let in lodgings inspections	13
Number of written intimations issued	2
Number of verbal intimations issued	Nil.
Common Lodging House inspections	42
Number of written intimations issued	2
Number of verbal intimations issued	3
Rag Flock inspections	2
Bakery inspections	120
Number of written intimations issued	10
Number of verbal intimations issued	13
Factories Acts, 1937-48, inspections	484
Number of written intimations issued	26
Number of verbal intimations issued	20
Places of Public Refreshment inspections	107
Number of written intimations issued	25
Number of verbal intimations issued	21
Places of Public Entertainment inspections	17
Number of written intimations issued	10
Number of verbal intimations issued	5
Premises used for the preparation of food inspections	82
Number of written intimations issued	12
Number of verbal intimations issued	10
Premises used for the manufacture and for the retail of ice cream inspections ..	92
Number of written intimations issued	14
Number of verbal intimations issued	24
Licensed premises inspections	52
Number of written intimations issued	10
Number of verbal intimations issued	3
Merchandise Marks Act inspections	49
Number of written intimations issued	11
Number of verbal intimations issued	17
Shops Act inspections	550
Number of written intimations issued	43
Number of verbal intimations issued	31
Tents, vans, and sheds inspections	132
Number of written intimations issued	4
Number of verbal intimations issued	2
Cattle Market inspections	31
Number of written intimations issued	1

Appendix 1 (Continued).

Number of verbal intimations issued	4
Rivers Pollution inspections	4
Number of written intimations issued	Nil.
Number of verbal intimations issued	Nil.
Pet Animals Act inspections	7
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act inspections	14
Creamery inspections	33
Dairy inspections	48
Piggery inspections	8
Slaughterhouse inspections	26
Smoke observations	87
Number of written intimations issued	10
Number of verbal intimations issued	7
Colour testing drainage	156
Smoke testing drainage	226
Final tests to fittings	10

Appendix 2.**Infectious Diseases.**

Number of visits to places where infectious diseases occurred	36
Apartments disinfected	44
Articles disinfected (estimate)	2,400
Articles destroyed after deaths of phthysical patients	Nil.
Notices issued under Section 50, 53 and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897,	26
Supplies of disinfectant issued	249
Notices issued to H.M. Dockyard, etc.	4
Sets of bedding replaced	Nil.

Appendix 3. New Houses Let.

Scheme.	OC.	H. OC.	TB. OC.	UF. OC.	C/O.	TB. C/O.	TB.	H.	UF.	TRAN.	EX.	PRI.	AP.	SP.	TRAN. OB.	Totals.
Aberdour Road (Miller's) Cottages	17	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	30
Aberdour Road (Miller's) Flats	22	5	2	21	9	2	1	1	23	4	—	5	6	7	—	108
Aberdour Road (Bellstone) Cottages	7	2	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	25
Aberdour Road (Bellstone) Flats	5	2	—	14	12	3	—	1	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	50
Townhill Gap Sites	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Baldrid'burn Gap Sites	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Leny Place Gap Sites	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Totals	62	14	3	44	26	5	2	2	36	16	1	6	6	8	2	233

Scheme	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts.	6-Apts.	Totals.
Aberdour Road (Miller's) Cottages	—	—	8	22	—	—	30
Aberdour Road (Miller's) Flats	—	16	59	33	—	—	108
Aberdour Road (Bellstone) Cottages	—	—	15	10	—	—	25
Aberdour Road (Bellstone) Flats	—	—	32	18	—	—	50
Townhill Gap Sites	—	—	2	12	—	—	14
Baldridgeburn Gap Sites	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Leny Place Gap Sites	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	—	20	118	95	—	—	233

Month.	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts.	6-Apts.	Totals.
January	—	12	22	18	—	—	52
February	—	—	8	4	—	—	12
March	—	—	15	17	—	—	32
April	—	4	6	10	—	—	20
May	—	4	—	6	—	—	10
June	—	—	20	12	—	—	32
July	—	—	5	4	—	—	9
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	6	4	—	—	10
October	—	—	4	2	—	—	6
November	—	—	10	6	—	—	16
December	—	—	22	12	—	—	34
Totals	—	20	118	95	—	—	233

Appendix 4.

Housing Inspections.

(a) General.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Inspections...	8	52	12	32	20	10	32	9	—	10	8	16	209
Re-inspections...	35	27	29	23	19	27	40	45	52	16	22	18	353
Totals	43	79	41	55	39	37	72	54	52	26	30	34	562

(b) Inspections Regarding Cleanliness.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Corporation-owned ..	13	31	23	10	12	9	11	21	12	13	12	12	179
Private-owned ..	3	2	8	2	3	6	—	4	2	2	1	2	35
Totals	16	33	31	12	15	15	11	25	14	15	13	14	214

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Written notices issued...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	9
Verbal warnings issued,	6	7	9	1	3	4	3	4	6	3	4	4	54
Notices under Section 159 requiring admission...	—	8	2	3	—	1	3	6	—	3	3	—	29

Number of Houses 79
Number of Written Notices 9
Number of Verbal Notices 54

Number of Families Re-housed and Reasons for Re-housing.

SCHEME.	OC.	H. OC.	TB. OC.	UF. OC.	C/O.	TB. C/O.	TB.	H.	UF.	TRANS.	EX.	KW.	AP.	PRI.	ROAD DEV.	AD PRI.	TOTALS
Aberdour Road— Miller's 2-Apts...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	16
Aberdour Road— Miller's 3-Apts. Cottages	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Aberdour Road— Miller's 3-Apts. Flats	7	2	1	20	1	3	—	—	8	4	—	5	—	—	6	—	57
Aberdour Road— Miller's 4-Apts. Cottages	12	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22
Aberdour Road— Miller's 4-Apts. Flats	15	3	1	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	33
Aberdour Road— Lanarkshire	10	2	—	15	13	3	1	1	11	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	66
Aberdour Road— Non-Traditional..	12	3	—	2	6	—	—	1	1	4	47	—	—	—	—	—	76
Aberdour Road— S.S.H.A.	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	17	20	—	—	—	—	—	43
Baldrigeburn—Gap Sites (3 Cottages), Baldrigeburn—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Traditional	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	11
Baldrigeburn— Prefabs.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bellyeoman— Traditional	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	17
Bellyeoman— Prefabs.	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Brucefield— Traditional	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	21
Brucefield— Prefabs.	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Carry forward ..	67	15	4	49	47	6	1	3	42	39	96	5	6	—	7	1	388

Appendix 5 (Continued).

SCHEM.	OC	H. OC.	TB. OC.	UF. OC.	C/O.	TB. C/O.	TB.	H.	UF.	TRANS.	EX.	KW.	AP.	PRI.	ROAD DEV.	AD. PRI.	TOTALS
Brought forward,	67	15	4	49	47	6	1	3	42	39	96	5	6	—	7	1	388
Burnside... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Camdean — Prefabs.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Chamberfield— Traditional	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
Headwell— Traditional	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	28
Kingscat— Prefabs.	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
Kingscat— Traditional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Leny Place Gap— 2-Apt. Flats	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Old Property	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	13
Parkneuk— Traditional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Park Road West ..	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	13
Rosyth Halt	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	10
St. Leonard's— Traditional	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	20
Townhill—Gap Sites —3 and 4-Apt. Cottages	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Townhill—Prefabs...	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Townhill— Traditional	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	17
Whirlbut— Traditional	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Woodmill— Non-Traditional..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
Totals	87	20	4	60	79	8	1	3	52	55	172	5	6	—	9	2	563

Appendix 5 (Continued).

	H. OC.	T.B. OC.	U.F. OC.	C/O.	T.B. C/O.	T.B.	H	UF.	TRANS.	EX.	PRI.	AP.	TRAN. OB.	ROAD DEV.	TOTALS
January-June	63	12	4	41	4	—	1	29	22	95	7	6	10	9	344
July-December	24	8	—	19	38	4	1	23	18	77	—	—	5	—	219
Totals	87	20	4	60	79	8	1	52	40	172	7	6	15	9	563

The 7 Priority Applicants mentioned above include two Admiralty Special Priority Applicants.

Number of Persons and Units Re-housed into New Houses.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Adults	126	28	92	56	28	76	20	—	24	13	38	81	582
Children	36	8	24	24	8	32	16	—	11	6	15	32	212
Total	162	36	116	80	36	108	36	—	35	19	53	113	794
Units	144	32	104	68	32	92	28	—	29½	16	45½	97	688

Number of Persons and Units Re-housed.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Adults	60	63	99	92	90	61	57	23	109	68	69	43	834
Children	34	24	37	42	36	35	26	8	38	23	24	21	348
Total	94	87	136	134	126	96	83	31	147	91	93	64	1,182
Units	77	75	117½	113	108	78½	70	27	128	79½	81	53½	1,008

Key:

OC.—Overcrowded.
 UF.—Unfit.
 C/O.—Sub-tenant (living in lodgings).
 TB.—Tuberculosis (all kinds).
 AP.—Aged Persons.
 KW.—Key Worker.
 AD.—Admiralty.

H.—Health.

TRAN.—Transfer.

EX.—Exchange.

PRI.—Priority.

OB.—Outwith Burgh.

Persons under 10 years reckoned as child—½ unit.

Persons over 10 years reckoned as adult—1 unit.

Appendix 6. Houses Closed, 1957.

Ward	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts. and over.	Total.
1	6	51	7	1	—	65
2	—	13	2	—	—	15
3	9	38	15	4	1	67
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	102	24	5	1	147

	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts. and over.	Total.
Dunfermline.. ..	15	90	22	5	1	133
Townhill.. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kingseat.. ..	—	11	2	—	—	13
Pattiesmuir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	102	24	5	1	147

Appendix 7. Houses Represented.

	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts. and over.	Total.
1950-53	27	74	12	2	2	117
1954	8	11	7	—	—	26
1955	13	49	6	1	1	70
1956	33	82	34	3	3	155
1957	11	49	8	3	1	72

Appendix 8. Houses Inhabited.

Locus.	Private.	Corporation.	Admiralty.	S.N.H.C.	S.S.H.A.	Totals.
Dunfermline	5,543	3,364	372	—	630	9,909
Rosyth	88	494	832	1,872	—	3,286
Townhill.. ..	253	295	—	—	—	548
Kingseat.. ..	93	35	—	—	—	128
Pattiesmuir	14	—	—	—	—	14
Seggsburn	14	—	—	—	—	14
Landward	79	—	—	—	—	79
Totals	6,084	4,188	1,204	1,872	630	13,978

Key: S.N.H.C.—Scottish National Housing Company.

S.S.H.A.—Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd.

Corporation Houses — Only refer to houses built by Local Authority, under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, and subsequent Housing Acts.

Appendix 9.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951.

No. of Samples Taken.	Designation.	Conform.	Non-Conform.
20	Certified	18	2
102	Tuberculin Tested	86	16
106	Pasteurised	97	9
<hr/> 228		<hr/> 201	<hr/> 27

The following table shows the counts upon which these samples failed:—

Designation.	Presence of B. Coli.	Bacterial Count.	Bacterial Count and Presence of B.Coli.	Phosphatase Test.	Total.
Certified	2	—	—	—	2
Tuberculin Tested..	14	1	1	—	16
Pasteurised... .. .	8	—	—	1	9
Total	24	1	1	1	27

Appendix 10.

Unsound Food.

The undernoted list of foodstuffs was dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, the former having been repealed by the latter in August 1956, viz.:—

TINNED FOODSTUFFS.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apples	—	—	1	27	8
Apricots	—	—	1	6	12½
Beans	—	11	2	—	8½
Brisket Beef	—	2	1	5	—
Butter Beans	—	—	—	27	8½
Carrots	—	—	—	4	8½
Cherries	—	—	—	20	4
Chicken	—	—	1	25	8
Coffee	—	—	—	—	8
Condensed Milk	—	1	—	15	1
Cooked Fores	—	2	—	15	10
Cooked Mutton	—	—	—	12	—
Cooked Shoulders	—	—	—	14	10
Corned Beef	1	1	3	14	12
Corned Mutton	—	6	3	10	8
Cream	—	—	—	6	4
Evaporated Milk	—	1	2	10	13
Fruit Pudding	—	—	—	1	5
Fruit Salad	—	1	2	19	3
Game	—	—	—	7	—
Gammon	—	17	1	4	9
Grapefruit	—	1	1	4	6
Ham	2	4	3	19	5
Ham and Tongue	—	—	—	21	—
Hamburgers	—	—	—	—	8
Herrings	—	—	—	—	10½
Jam	—	—	—	2	—
Carry forward	5	14	3	17	10½

Appendix 10 (Continued).

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought forward.. . . .	5	14	3	17	10½
Jellied Veal	—	4	1	16	2½
Kippers	—	—	—	5	4
Loganberries	—	—	—	1	—
Luncheon Meat	—	15	1	27	8
Macaroni	—	—	—	3	—
Marmalade	—	—	—	6	8
Meat Paste	—	—	—	1	6
Melon	—	—	—	1	4
Mince and Peas	—	—	—	1	4
Minced Chicken	—	—	—	—	2
Minced Meat Loaf	—	1	—	5	12
Minced Steak	—	—	—	3	—
Mixed Vegetables	—	—	—	13	10
Norwegian Sild	—	—	—	1	3½
Oranges	—	1	2	13	14
Orange Juice	—	—	—	7	2
Peas	—	3	3	8	—
Pears	—	3	—	7	½
Peaches	—	1	1	8	4½
Pheasant	—	—	—	3	—
Pilchards	—	—	—	6	11½
Pineapples	—	1	1	27	1
Pineapple Juice	—	—	—	16	4
Plums	—	1	—	2	14½
Pork	—	10	—	3	9
Pressed Veal and Pork	—	—	1	12	—
Prunes	—	—	—	18	5
Raspberries	—	—	—	22	3
Rhubarb	—	—	—	4	6
Rice	—	—	1	26	5
Salmon	—	—	—	26	1½
Sardines	—	—	—	—	7¼
Soup	—	2	1	16	8½
Spaghetti	—	—	1	2	8
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	—	—	3	—
Stewed Steak	—	1	—	2	14
Strawberries	—	—	—	5	2½
Tomatoes	—	1	—	16	3½
Tomato Juice	—	—	—	2	15
Tomato Purée	—	—	—	3	12
Tongue	—	13	2	17	11
Treacle	—	—	—	2	—
Tripe and Onions	—	—	—	1	14½
Tuna Fish	—	—	—	—	8
Vegetable Salad	—	—	—	1	—
Total	8	19	—	—	4

OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef	—	1	—	12	—
Cheese	—	—	—	16	8
Dessicated Coconut	—	—	1	22	—
Green Wiltshire Sides	3	10	3	—	—
Roast Mutton	—	—	—	4	—
Slicing Sausage	—	—	—	7	8
Smoked Middle	—	—	—	18	—
Three-quarter Wiltshire Sides Gammon	—	2	2	—	—
Wiltshire Sides Middles	—	—	1	24	—
Total	3	15	2	20	—
Grand total	12	14	2	20	4

Appendix 11.

(a) Formal Samples.

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
1	Brandy	1	—
11	Fish Cakes	9	2
2	Gin	2	—
18	Ice Cream	18	—
26	Milk	26	—
13	Mince	13	—
1	Rum	1	—
18	Sausages	18	—
18	Whisky	17	1
108		105	3

(b) Informal Samples.

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
4	Aerated Water	4	—
1	Almond Oil	1	—
1	Bacon	1	—
1	Beans	1	—
1	Beans and Bacon	1	—
1	Beef Suet	1	—
1	Beef Paste	1	—
1	Bisto	1	—
1	Borax	1	—
4	Butter	4	—
1	Capers	1	—
1	Castor Oil	1	—
2	Chocolate Sprcad	2	—
2	Chutney	2	—
1	Cochineal	1	—
1	Cockles	1	—
2	Cocoa	2	—
2	Coffee	2	—
3	Condensed Milk	3	—
1	Crab Meat	1	—
4	Cream	4	—
1	Cream of Tartar	1	—
1	Currants	1	—
4	Curry Powder	4	—
2	Dates	2	—
2	Dried Milk	2	—
1	Dried Mint	1	—
1	Dripping	1	—
1	Essence of Orange	1	—
1	Evaporated Milk	1	—
7	Fish Cakes	3	4
4	Fish Paste	4	—
1	Flavouring	1	—
3	Flour	3	—
2	Gelatine	2	—
1	Iceing Powder	1	—
1	Instant Potato	1	—
4	Jam	4	—
73	Carry forward	69	4

Appendix 11 (Continued).

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
73	Brought forward	69	4
1	Lard	1	—
1	Lemonade Powder	1	—
1	Lentils	1	—
5	Margarine	5	—
1	Marmalade	1	—
2	Meat Paste	2	—
14	Milk	14	—
1	Mince Meat	1	—
7	Mustard	7	—
1	Ox Tongue	1	—
1	Patè de Foie	1	—
4	Peas	4	—
2	Pepper	2	—
1	Pickles	1	—
1	Pilchards	1	—
2	Pineapple	2	—
1	Raisins	1	—
2	Saccharin	2	—
3	Salad Cream	3	—
1	Sausages	1	—
1	Snowballs	1	—
7	Soup	7	—
4	Sugar	4	—
2	Syrup	2	—
1	Syrup of Figs	1	—
5	Table Jelly	5	—
3	Tomato Sauce	3	—
3	Treacle	3	—
1	Vegetable Soup	1	—
1	Vinegar	1	—
<u>153</u>		<u>149</u>	<u>4</u>

Appendix 12.

Summary of Cost of Services Undertaken by Cleansing Department 1956-57.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED) 46,400.

No. (a)	Service. (b)	Interest and Sinking Fund. (c)		Other Expenditure. (d)		Total Gross Expenditure. (e)		Revenue. (f)		Nett Cost. (g)		Nett cost per head of population. 1956-57. (h)		1955-56. (i)	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	Street Cleansing, including watering, washing, gully cleansing, disposal of street sweepings, gritting and snow removal ..	3,610	7 11	26,891	4 4	30,501	12 3	2,763	5 3	27,738	7 0	12	4.64	11	8.58
2.	Refuse Collection, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop, and miscellaneous refuse ..	1,805	0 0	16,738	14 4	18,543	14 4	1,888	9 11	16,655	4 5	7	2.14	6	2.35
3.	Refuse, Disposal, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop and miscellaneous refuse ..	903	0 0	8,799	19 7	9,702	19 7	907	0 1	8,795	19 6	3	9.49	3	5.55
4.	Public Conveniences,	350	0 0	8,086	15 6	8,436	15 6	1,890	1 11	6,546	13 7	2	9.83	2	11.88
5.	Other Services ..	0	0 0	3,684	3 4	3,684	3 4	4,035	7 4	-351	4 0	-0	1.81	-0	0.83
6.	Salvage ..	902	0 0	8,873	9 2	9,775	9 2	8,047	17 5	1,727	11 9	0	8.90	-0	2.43
7.	Totals ..	£7,570	7 11	£73,074	6 3	£80,644	14 2	£19,532	1 11	£61,112	12 3	26	9.19	24	1.10

Nett yield of 1d. rate (1956-57) was £1,898 and cleansing costs therefore represent approximately a 2s. 8d. rate.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

R E P O R T

BY

G. K. PLUMMER, Social Services Officer

ANNUAL REPORT.

PROVISION OF WELFARE SERVICES under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act.

(a) Blind Persons.

Welfare services to blind persons were provided by the Fife Society for the Blind under the existing agency arrangements in consideration of a *per capita* grant of £7 : 10/-. The Fife Society also agreed to compile a register of partially-sighted persons in the Dunfermline area and the sum of £1 was paid to the Society in respect of every person registered as partially-sighted. The number of partially-sighted persons on this register at 31st December 1957 was:— Females, 13; males, 7.

The Town Council was able to continue to allow the Society the use of the premises at 28 Priory Lane as a Welfare Centre during the year and these premises have been of considerable benefit to the Society in Dunfermline.

During the period from January to December 1957, 290 effective visits were paid to the blind in their own homes, 13 lessons were given, and 41 visits were ineffective due to the absence of the blind persons. Periodical visits were made to registered partially-sighted people and, in addition to home visits paid, many interviews were given at the Centre in Priory Lane. Craft classes were held in the Centre. The Domino Club met weekly and bi-monthly socials were also held.

Under the Convenership of Mrs. R. F. Martin, Newlands, Thistle Street, Dunfermline, the local Ladies' Committee has been active in assisting on the social side and has continued to organise functions for the raising of funds.

The following is a statistical record for the year:—

Number of persons on Blind Register at 1/1/57:—

Male 24	Female 32
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Number examined by Ophthalmic Surgeon:—

Male 7	Female 9
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Number found to be Blind within the meaning of the Act:—

Male 5	Female 7
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Number added to the Register:—

Male 5	Female 7
--------	----------

Number taken off the Register:—

Male 4 Female 4

Number on the Register at end of year:—

Male 25 Female 35

(b) Deaf and Dumb Persons.

The Fife Mission to the Deaf and Dumb continued to provide welfare services for deaf and dumb persons in Dunfermline in consideration of a *per capita* grant of £2 : 10/- for the year. There were 18 persons on the register for the Dunfermline area at the close of the year.

Special church services and various meetings and socials were held in the Centre at Priory Lane, which the Mission shares with the Fife Society for the Blind. Mr. J. L. Rodger, Superintendent and Missioner, assisted by Mr. Reid, part-time Missioner for Dunfermline, arranges and conducts special religious services and also arranges the social functions held in the Centre. Mr. Rodger also acts as interpreter as required.

Fifty-four domiciliary visits were paid by Mr. Rodger and 29 by Mr. Reid during the year.

(c) Other Handicapped Persons.

There were 57 persons on the register of general handicapped persons at the close of the year. The Town Council is dependent on the good offices of the British Red Cross Society in the matter of visitation and provision of recreational occupation for such persons. Direct financial assistance is given by the Town Council to the Scottish Epilepsy Association and the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association. Walking aids were supplied direct in special cases and invalid chairs and other medical aids were procured through the Local Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Dunfermline District Nursing Association.

Personal problems were dealt with direct by the Social Services Department.

PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act.

The four Corporation Homes, Davaar, Garvock House, Garthdee, and Luscar House, were all more or less fully occupied during the year and there was always a waiting list for Luscar House and Garthdee. The thirty-five beds provided for the more able elderly ladies at Davaar and Garvock House have for a year or so now just

been meeting the demand but the eighteen beds for the similar category of elderly gentlemen have proved insufficient, and there has from time to time been difficulty over an insufficiency of ground floor beds. The same difficulty has been experienced at Luscar House. This is, of course, due mainly to the fact that better housing facilities are available for elderly people and this, coupled with the domiciliary services, means that old people are able to live on longer in their own homes. While this is very desirable it means, of course, that a high percentage of applications for admission to Corporation Homes are coming from persons who are very infirm. The Town Council decided, in principle, that any addition to present accommodation provisions should be by way of a completely new Home rather than by extensions to existing Homes, and it was agreed that plans for a new Home should be prepared.

The residents in all of the Homes appreciated very much the entertainment provided by visiting concert parties, and those who were able enjoyed outings to the Carnegie Hall on several occasions during the year. Film shows have a great appeal, and thanks are due to the various individual persons and to certain organisations for entertainments provided in all Homes. I feel I must make special mention of the car outings arranged for Davaar by the members of the Round Table and for Luscar by the Oakley Branch of Toc H. which gave great pleasure to the residents in these Homes.

Thanks are due to the Honorary Chaplains, the Rev. S. Boyd. Davaar; the Rev. W. McGill Thomson, Garthdee; the Rev. D. Brown. Garvock, and the Rev. V. C. Pogue, Luscar, for the provision of religious services, and acknowledgment is made of the services of Dr. Beveridge, Medical Officer for Luscar.

The Red Cross Detachment, Fife/24 (Dunfermline), continues to provide a trolley shop at Luscar House and this is a greatly appreciated service.

The following statistics give the position in each of the Homes at the beginning and end of the year:—

	No. at 1/1/57.	Admissions during year.	Discharges	No. at 31/12/57.	No. of Vacancies.
Davaar	11	10	8	13	2
Garthdee.. .. .	18	2	2	18	—
Garvock	20	4	4	20	—
Luscar	40	17	21	36	—

Temporary Accommodation.

Temporary accommodation was provided at Luscar House on 8 occasions during the year but there was no need for provision of accommodation on any major scale.

GENERAL WELFARE.

During the year 2,257 visits were paid by the staff of the Social Services Department. These visits fell into the following categories:—

	Total.
General Welfare (Old People)	423
General Welfare (Other Classes)	134
Admissions to Residential Homes	191
Mental Health	225
Trust Funds	57
Meals on Wheels	45
Chiropody	47
Sitters-in	63
Visits to Residential Homes	487
School Meals	13
Visits in connection with Burials	27
Old People's Welfare Committee	143
Visits to Hospitals, etc. (including Geriatric Service) . .	196
Miscellaneous	149
Domestic Help	36
W.V.S. Clothing Service	21
	<hr/>
	2,257
	<hr/>

Requests to visit were received from doctors, district nurses, the domestic help supervisor, relatives and friends, and also following reports submitted by health visitors. During the year 1,870 visits were paid to old people by health visitors under the health visiting service. This service is now well established and is making a considerable contribution to the general provisions for the welfare of elderly people. The most important feature of all during the past year, however, was the introduction of a geriatric service by the Hospital Board. Dr. Rankine, geriatrician in charge of this service, has been most helpful and co-operative. A sensible working relationship was very quickly arrived at, particularly with regard to the question of responsibility, so that it is quite safe to say that former difficulties which were frequently experienced in borderline cases no longer exist. Unfortunately, however, difficulties do still arise due to an insufficiency of beds for old people, and this in spite of the fact that so much is being done by the district nurse, the home help, and the "sitter-in" service to try and ensure that there is no unnecessary wastage of beds in hospitals or residential homes.

Local voluntary organisations continue to play an essential and very welcome part in the provision of welfare services. The Women's Voluntary Service has continued to provide drivers and helpers for an all the year round delivery of Meals on Wheels. Meals are supplied on two days per week at a cost to the recipient of 1s. per meal. The meal costs 2s. and the difference is met by a grant from the Town Council. The Town Council also meets the cost of running the vans used for delivery. Under present legislation this service could not be provided without the assistance of a voluntary organisation, and thanks are due to the members of the W.V.S. for their efforts over a number of years now to provide such a service in Dunfermline. Another very useful service provided by the W.V.S. is the clothing store in the Carnegie Clinic.

The Dunfermline and District Nursing Association is providing a chiropody service to over 300 old people who would find it a hardship to pay for this treatment. This in itself is a major contribution to welfare services for old people but, in addition, the Association also provides nursing aids and bedding. The "sitter-in" service organised by the Association has also been a vitally important service.

The Local Branch of the British Red Cross Society provides a medical loan depot in the new premises at 62 New Row, Dunfermline. Wheel chairs and other nursing aids are available at this depot. Mrs. Blyth, Welfare Officer, paid over 300 visits in Dunfermline and Rosyth, and the members of the Detachment, under Miss Jardine, have been very helpful in assisting the Old People's Welfare Committee at functions arranged for old people.

The Dunfermline and Rosyth Branches of the Old People's Welfare Committee have also made a considerable contribution on the voluntary side. The Rosyth Branch provides a chiropody service for Rosyth and over 70 old people were benefiting from this service at the close of the year. A new club for old people was opened in the Aberdour housing scheme organised by Miss Phillips, Deaconess. St. Ninian's Church, under the auspices of the Dunfermline Branch. The Dunfermline Branch produced a very comprehensive revised version of the previous booklet "As You Grow Old," which is a guide to the various services available for old people.

Compulsory Removals.

There was no need to take any action under the compulsory removal provisions of the National Assistance Act.

Care of Property.

Action was taken on 4 occasions under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act with regard to looking after the property of persons admitted to hospitals or residential homes.

Burials.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act three burials were carried out of persons who were found dead where there was no relative or friend able or willing to make the necessary arrangements.

Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the allocation of annual grants from the Anonymous Donors' Christmas Season Coal Fund and Goodall Trust, the Gardiners' Charitable Trust, and the Cunningham Bequest, were carried out. In all, 127 persons benefited from these funds.

Free School Meals.

Eighty-one new applications were investigated, involving 169 children. Of these applications 72 were granted and 9 were refused.

At the beginning of 1957, 271 children were in receipt of free meals, and at 31st December 1957 there were 219 children receiving free school meals.

Received meals, 31st December 1956	119 families involving 271 children.			
Applications investigated during 1957	81	„	„	169 „
Additions to previous applications	0	„	„	7 „
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	200	„	„	447 „
Applications refused	9	„	„	14 „
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	191	„	„	433 „
Applications granted at reduced rates	3	„	„	10 „
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	188	„	„	423 „
Ceased during year	78	„	„	204 „
	<hr/>			<hr/>
Received Free Meals at 31st December 1957 ..	110	„	„	219 „
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Acknowledgments.

I would like to gratefully acknowledge the support given by members of the Town Council, the co-operation of my colleagues, and the services carried out by all members of the Social Services Department staff, including staffs in charge of Corporation Homes, and would also like to acknowledge the help given by many voluntary workers.

